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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

League Mandate Over Ethiopia Seen As Duce's Project for 'Settlement'

Dismissal From Geneva of African Empire Bases Plan for Subjection

Use of Mandates Urged as 'Civilizer'

Rome Seeks to Reverse Role by Attack on 'Barbarous' State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Ethiopian question will come before the League of Nations; Premier Benito Mussolini himself will raise it, but on grounds entirely different from those already presented at Geneva by Emperor Haile Selassie—if Il Duce's indicated diplomacy materializes.

Italy seeks no longer to be the defendant in a case brought against her before the world's most important council, but plans herself to arraign Ethiopia before the League's tribunal. The positions are to be skillfully inverted. Italy intends to challenge Ethiopia's right to remain a member of the League. She will ask Ethiopia's expulsion from the League for having violated the Covenant and for not having fulfilled her undertakings as a member of that institution.

As an alternative, she intends to ask a mandate over Ethiopia. Il Duce, it is stated in Italian quarters, will take this opportunity to press his long-projected plan for the reform of League machinery. And if Italy's demands are not accepted by the other members of the League, Il Duce will withdraw from Geneva.

The isolated Italo-Ethiopian quarrel may thus change into an open conflict between Italy and the League, with consequences even more serious than the previous conflicts of Japan and Germany with the League.

Three Conditions

Last December Ethiopia called the League's attention to her dispute with Italy, arising from several frontier incidents, and demanded Geneva's intervention for its pacific adjustment. Il Duce at once took the position that the League had no authority to interfere at all in the dispute, which was outside its province, since there was a treaty that contemplated a settlement by direct diplomatic negotiations and arbitration. When, however, it became clear that Ethiopia's case was gaining widespread diplomatic support from other countries, Signor Mussolini planned a counter-attack. He has now unfolded it through the Fascist Press.

Italy considers that Ethiopia has neither the right nor title to a seat at Geneva among the members of the League of Nations. It was France which, against the wishes of both Italy and Britain, insisted upon Ethiopia's admission to the League 12 years ago. That admission was unwise and untimely.

Geneva's doors, however, were open to Ethiopia on three explicit conditions. These were: 1. Proof of Ethiopia's capacity to apply her central authority over all the territory of the empire; 2. Limitation of arms importation according to Article 6 of the Saint Germain Convention, and 3. A solemn undertaking for the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

Conditions Unfulfilled

Italy is in a position to prove that none of these conditions has been fulfilled. Italy therefore maintains that Ethiopia has forfeited all her League rights by default of the obligations undertaken when admitted as a member. Italy, moreover, holds that Ethiopia is still a backward and uncivilized country, and on that score she should not share the rights and privileges of other civilized states.

As the country which has large interests, both political and economic, in Ethiopia, Italy will plead that Ethiopia's administration be placed by the League itself in her own hands. The League, she declares, has power to do so. Italy will invoke Article 22 which she reads as conferring mandatory power. Although this article refers only to colonies and territories ceded by the Central Powers after the Great War, it should receive wider application, Italy holds.

It will be the task of Italian diplomacy to prove that the mandatory system is not a contingent institution, restricted to territories at present under mandate, but one capable of development along lines to be fixed by the League itself in the interest of those states which have not yet reached a sufficient degree of civilization and internal administration.

Italy Seeks Mandate

Italy is expected to claim a mandate over Ethiopia or some such position as that enjoyed by Great Britain in Egypt or Iraq. In the Italian view, an armed conflict between Italy and Ethiopia may still be averted by granting to Italy control over Ethiopia under the aegis of the League and with due recognition of British and French economic interests in Ethiopia.

It is to be admitted, however, that the first comments from Great Britain on this plan are not too favorable.

The March of the Nations
suspended while Rufus Steele is absent on vacation, will be resumed Monday, Sept. 9.

By a Staff Artist — **Italy and Her Colonies** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Locations of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland Explain in Part Rome's Interest in Ethiopia

Britons Volunteer For Service With Ethiopian Forces

Legation in London Suspends Action Pending Official Approval

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Many Britons have begun to offer their services as volunteers in the Ethiopian army as Great Britain's peace efforts in the controversy were given another push.

The Government is working with France, hoping the two may find some road to settlement of the dispute which could be presented at the meeting of the League of Nations Council on the subject about July 25.

While the Government has held up permission of arms firms to ship munitions to Addis Abeba, it is unable to prevent British citizens from enlisting in the Emperor's army.

Many applicants have sent their names to the Ethiopian legation here. These offers are "much appreciated," the Minister said, but pending further instructions from Emperor Haile Selassie he is not taking active steps to enlist volunteers.

Both Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, and Lieut. Col. David John Colville, Secretary for Overseas Trade, dodged a barrage of questions in the House of Commons today on the question of arms exports to Ethiopia.

Sir Samuel said he had not reached a decision on licenses in the matter.

British Peace Project Of Ceding Zeila Raised Unexpected Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government, in spite of having a compact majority behind it, has found itself in a most embarrassing situation as a result of its seemingly innocuous proposal to cede Zeila, a port in British Somaliland, to Ethiopia with a view to facilitating the peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The proposal itself was never more than tentative and fell through almost before it was made. Italy turned it down out of hand as a threat to her own embryo port of Assab and as providing a gateway for the importation of arms into Ethiopia. France was piqued because Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for League of Nations Affairs, had not mentioned the scheme to Premier Pierre Laval before putting it before Premier Benito Mussolini, and still more because a port which belonged to landlocked Ethiopia would naturally take trade away from the French port of Djibouti, through which all of Ethiopia's overseas business is at present transacted. Ethiopia herself does not seem to have been consulted in the matter.

Storm of Criticism

But though the project itself thus never came to anything, it has aroused a real storm of criticism in

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Price of Milk Cut as War In Boston Goes On

One Cent Drop in Metropolitan Area Is Announced by Dealers

Boston Today—*also sees* — Preparations made for tomorrow's gas rate hearing — Introduction of new all-metal tubes set for Thursday—One fourth of last year's high school graduates still seeking jobs —Rotch deny charge of hiring "blue-bloods" instead of needy.

***Milk*—One Cent Drop in Boston Price**

Retail milk prices dropped a cent a quart in Boston today. The decrease was authorized by the Federal Department of Agriculture following outbreak of alleged wholesale violations in the industry of the Boston milk license.

The violations began among unorganized producers who have been selling their milk to retailers below the fixed scale. The present drop is to allow the major producers to meet this cut-price competition, Joseph C. Cort, executive officer of the Massachusetts milk control board, said today.

***Gas*—Stage Set for Hearing on New Rates**

Busy workmen today prepared for a record crowd in the Public Works Building tomorrow. Reason: Opening of the public hearing on the proposed higher gas rates in Boston.

The hearing will be conducted by the Public Utilities Commission, probably in the auditorium of the building at 100 Nashua Street. It will begin at 10:30 a. m.

The new rates would jump the cost for the first 100 cubic feet of gas from $1.50 to $2.10, and provides a sliding scale of increases after the first 1000 feet are used. The general effect is to raise the gas company's income largely, it is charged by Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield, at the expense of the smaller consumers who are least able to pay.

The utilities commission is in receipt of numerous complaints and interest in tomorrow's hearing is expected to run high.

***Radio*—Metal Tube Ready for Demonstration**

The new all-metal radio tube, subject of much radio fan interest, will be disclosed to public view for the first time in Boston on Thursday. The new tube, fully inclosed in metal, smaller than usual glass tubes, and said to be more efficient, will be demonstrated by the General Electric Company, its makers, before a group of 1000 New England radio dealers at a Hotel Statler luncheon.

The tube has been heralded by its inventors as ushering in a great improvement in radio reception, especially in short waves. Few improvements in recent years have created so much public interest, although the tube's effectiveness remains to be proved. William H. Kaiser, district manager for the General Tlectric Supply Company, will demonstrate the tubes in new, specially built sets.

***Graduates*—1934 High Class Looking for Jobs**

Only 40 per cent of Boston's high school graduates of a year ago are

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State Department Seeks Licensing Power Over Arms

Congress Asked to Pass Legislation to Enable Watch on Munitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—The State Department today formally asked Congress for legislation under which it would obtain licensing power over the manufacture, export and import of munitions of war.

Such licensing power is already enjoyed by many other governments, notably the British, and is called for under the munitions treaty which the United States recently sponsored at Geneva, providing for publicity and licensing of the traffic. But it does not enter the field of "neutrality" legislation proposed by the Nye Munitions Committee or introduced jointly by Senators Nye and Clark.

Joseph C. Green, assistant chief of the Division of Western European Affairs of the department, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and urged passage of such legislation which he said "would put an end to the secrecy in which the United States arms traffic is shrouded.

Political Character

"It is becoming more and more true," he told the committee, "that every shipment of arms from the United States has a political character." He explained that, under present law, the State Department is ignorant as to where and for what purpose shipments of munitions are made. He added that it is extremely important for the Government to have such information.

While the proposed legislation would not in any way authorize embargoes, Mr. Green pointed out that the information which would be se-

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Japanese Army Ousts Mazaki In Drive to Weaken Radicals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 16 — A highly significant breach in the united front of the powerful Japanese Army is indicated in the dismissal today of Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, who, as director general of military education held a very important post in the War Ministry.

The War Minister's move indicates that he feels strong enough to curb the social radicalism which has been rife among younger Japanese army officers the last few years. General Mazaki is generally considered to be the brains behind former War Minister Sadao Araki, and like him enjoyed great popularity among the younger officers.

These combined intense nationalism with social radicalism and desired a drastic limitation of the profits of capitalists, large scale Government relief of peasants and other measures along the lines of State Socialism. Sympathizers with Generals Araki, Mazaki last autumn issued the famous pamphlet purporting to state the army viewpoint on political, social and economic questions, which created the effect of a political bombshell.

Biding Time

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, War Minister, conscious of the strength of this radical sentiment, bided his time, but today struck hard by removing General Mazaki, who, after General Araki's retirement, was the main champion of the radicals in the War Ministry.

The official reason of the dismissal, which received the sanction of the Emperor and the Chief of Staff, Prince Kanin, was that General Mazaki opposed proper changes in the army personnel. This foreshadows sweeping changes among the officers, with disciplinary shifts and demotions for those who are regarded as transgressing the bounds of discipline and participating in factional politics.

It is not improbable that the elimination of General Mazaki represents a compromise between General Hayashi, representing the more conservative officers, and the big financial interests which recently displayed increasing concern over continuation of Japan's budgetary deficits, largely attributable to mounting Army and Navy appropriations.

Business Compromise

The compromise conceivably took the form of an agreement of the financial interests to see the Army through another large budget if they were reassured against socially revolutionary designs cherished by some of the younger officers. The final effect of today's decision is difficult to judge, and the struggle of conservative and radical forces in the Army may have only begun.

No great change is likely in Japanese foreign policy of the program of military and naval upbuilding, but the purge which the War Minister apparently is instituting in the Army may well be the signal for a more embittered struggle in Japanese internal political life. This is more probable since the causes which produced Japan's peculiar brand of army radicalism, notably the impoverishment of country districts, is still far from removed.

Educator

Underwood

Miss Charl O. Williams
Urged as Next President of National Federation of Business and Professional Women

Women Plan For Economic Equality Unit

Business Group Propose Legislative Secretary at Washington

By **Marjorie Shuler**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16—A fighting unit to protect the economic equality of women and to advance them in elective and appointive positions is being welded at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here.

The delegates undoubtedly will adopt the proposal of Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., National president, for a permanent legislative secretary to represent them in Washington, cooperate with state campaigns, and direct general education for the right of women to work.

The convention probably will accept the recommendations of Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa, national legislative chairman, to oppose all special legislation limiting the hours and wages of women workers which do not apply as well to men. And they will come actively into the arena to fight any discriminations against women, national, state or local.

Defending Democracy

The campaign will be waged with the underlying purpose of defending American democracy and the slogan of security for all will be carried forward as a measure of protection for the present form of government.

A public mass meeting last evening preceding the formal opening of the convention which comes tonight, was given over entirely to an analysis of the present status of women and a rallying of forces for the defense.

While she warned the women of the rising tide of discrimination against them, Mrs. Bowman painted a cheerful picture of their gains, presenting the results of a questionnaire sent to all governors to show that women have won their way to many elective and appointive offices. Georgia leads with 54 women elected to office; Colorado comes next with 52; Florida has 38; Arkansas and Ohio each 35 and New York 27.

Appointive Offices

Maryland has given the largest number of appointive positions, 108; New York following with 105; California, 61; Ohio, 55, and Virginia, 49.

On the other hand, many of these positions carry no salary and some only a small wage. There is a general tendency toward discrimination against married women in schools, and Wyoming which first recognized the right of women to political equality, now bars married women from state educational positions, said Mrs. Bowman.

"The injustice of denying any woman the right to work is not the way out of our difficulties," declared Mrs. Cunningham. "There is wealth enough to provide for every person who wishes to work if we would cure those fundamental things which caused the depression. We must unite to defeat the type of legislation or custom which violated the fundamental ideal of democracy, the freedom of every person to achieve."

Mrs. Cunningham called upon the women to make the department of

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Transpacific Air Line May Skip Philippines

MANILA, P. I., July 16 (AP)—The desire of Filipino legislators to avoid creating election issues, may result in Pan American Airways plying the last link of its projected United States-to-China air line direct from Guam to China.

It was authoritatively learned today that the Airways, facing the likelihood of a delay of more than two months before the Legislature considers its application for a franchise to establish a base in the Philippines, is considering making the final hop of its transpacific line without a base in Manila.

The planes would have to fly about 2200 miles without a stop, but would save considerable mileage by just skirting the northern edge of Luzon.

American Bar Starts Purge In Legal Ranks

Campaign Is Directed at Unethical and Other Dubious Practices

Only Few Affected

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (AP)—The nation's legal profession, launching the annual convention of the American Bar Association, today began a rigid prosecution and defense of New Deal problems.

With hundreds of attorneys from all parts of the country in attendance, Scott M Loftin, president, led off with a warning that "reverance for the supreme law of the land is necessary" if America's present constitutional form of Government is to continue.

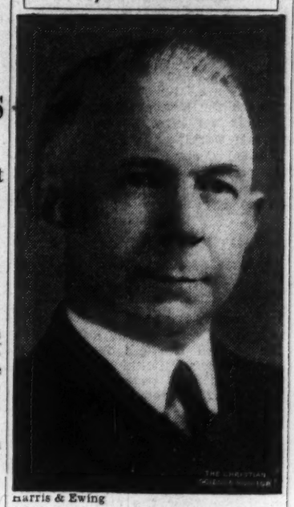
"If the courts are ever deprived of the power to determine constitutionality of statutes," he said, "no protection will exist to preserve primordial rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness to the individual citizen, nor to prevent tyranny of executives and oppression by popular majorities."

Admitting that disciplinary procedure for "shyster lawyers" was inefficient in many sections Mr. Loftin said "This situation must be remedied through the courts." He called on delegates to "mobilize their forces" in erasing the stigma cast by unethical lawyers.

Mayer C. Goldman of New York and Judge Charles W. Fricke of the Los Angeles Superior Court laid opposing views before the convention on the subject of the profession's so-called black sheep

Mr. Goldman advocated a system of public defenders in criminal cases,

Shyster Nemesis



Harris & Ewing

Scott M. Loftin
President of the American Bar Association

declaring the increasing number of "lawyer criminals" who ally themselves with criminals warranted correction.

Judge Fricke retorted that "the black sheep of the profession are the exception and not the rule" and added that privately employed counsel could be as honest and ethical as a public defender.

The press-bar committee originally submitted a report sternly rebuking both the Bruno Hauptmann defense and prosecution counsel for purported breaches of dignity in handling the case but the preliminary bar association conference group yesterday declined either to approve or disapprove it.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz of New Jersey, who prosecuted the case, in Trenton yesterday promptly termed the report

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, July 16

Lloyd George—New Deal Rejected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Since the British Cabinet has turned its back on the Lloyd George plan for a New Deal spending program, Mr. Lloyd George will turn his back on the Cabinet and appeal to the country. He now hopes to gain a large enough bloc of supporters at the general election to hold the balance of power between the Conservative and Labor Parties. This is said to be by no means impossible, inasmuch as the Conservatives themselves have conceded that the large present majority of the National Government will be whittled down considerably.

Congress—Kept in Session by Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Almost strictly on party lines, the House today rejected a resolution to force adjournment of Congress next Tuesday. A Democratic leader moved that the resolution be tabled, which amounts to rejection, and his motion was passed by 111 votes to 48.

Japanese Army—Ousts Radical Officer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Japanese military today put a curb on social radicalism among the younger officers by removing Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, one of their leaders. As director of general military education, General Mazaki had done much to forward the group who want big business profits drastically curbed, large-scale governmental relief, and other socialistic measures.

It is held not impossible that this curb on radicalism was the price paid by the army to business interests, in return for supporting a large military budget.

Army struggle between conservative and radical forces tightens: Page 1.

Prosecutors—Taught Job Under Senate Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Now that the Federal G-men have been turned into a crack crime-fighting corps, the district attorneys and marshals may have their day in school and in the headlines. A new training school for these law officers is projected in a bill before the Senate. It would do for the prosecuting unit what the G-men training school has done for the secret service.

The bureau of crime prevention, as it would be called, is also designed to act as clearing house for state and local police information, crime statistics and other aids to dealing with the crime problem.

Rescue—Russian Cited for Parachute Feat

MOSCOW (AP)—Ivan Krasikoff, a soldier in the Red Army, won public thanks and a war department citation for making what is believed to be the first mid-air rescue in the history of parachute-jumping, yesterday.

Soldier Noskoff's chute caught on the stabilizer of the airplane as he leaped. Plunging through the air, he clutched Krasikoff, and pinioned the latter's arms. Helpless to pull the cord of Noskoff's emergency parachute and aware that his own could not support the double weight, Krasikoff shouted instructions in the nick of time. Noskoff's second parachute opened 300 feet above the ground.

Laval—Submits Economy Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Twenty-three far reaching economy measures were today submitted to the French Cabinet by Premier Laval. If no hitch occurs, they will be promulgated on Wednesday as decrees with the force of law, signed by the President under emergency powers granted by Parliament. Thus France sanctions a stretching of executive authority to unsurpassed peacetime lengths, and makes its most critical stand for the gold value of the franc.

Well aware of the stir that the measures will create, M. Laval held up their publication until after the street demonstrations of Bastille Day. No one will be spared, it is said.

"If discontent must exist, then all Frenchmen must be discontented."

Britannia—King George Reviews Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOOUTH, Eng.—In the last of the Jubilee reviews, the British Navy rode at maritime attention today in a 10-mile line of 150 vessels, and was inspected by King George.

It was 21 years since the King's prewar review of 1914, when the ships dispersed to their wartime positions. Where there had been 59 capital ships then, there were nine today. Where there were 55 cruisers then, today saw 17. But there was also the Anglo-German naval pact, establishing the ratios of the respective navies and serving as a hoped-for nucleus for world naval limitation. And there had been Washington and London treaties which caused this low level of strength. The former's expiration at the end of next year will call for a new world naval convention.

The Air Force review had startled with technical advances over the

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Process Tax Invalidated In U.S. Court

Ruled Unconstitutional by Federal Judges in Boston

Case Now Goes To Supreme Test

Decision Says AAA Levy Infringes State Power—Reverses Lower Court

The Agricultural Adjustment Act was plunged into the twilight zone of uncertain constitutionality today as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Boston district held the act unconstitutional in the Hoosac Mills case, selected by the Administration as the test for its agricultural program.

The AAA is now brought to the very threshold of the United States Supreme Court. Immediately upon being advised of the Boston decision, Frank J. Wideman, assistant United States Attorney General, in charge of tax cases, declared the finding would be appealed without delay.

The decision of the three-judge panel found only Justice George H. Bingham dissenting.

Davis Is Gratified

Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, expressed gratification over the prompt action of the Appelate Court, explaining that final clarification by the Supreme Court has now been facilitated.

In the case of an ultimate adverse decision the whole system of benefit payments upon the superstructure of the AAA is reared would collapse.

Thus the agrarian program that issued two years ago from a spontaneous revolt of the farm population would be razed by a similar uprising from industrial interests in the East.

For the present the wholesale drive against the constitutionality of the AAA is impelled mainly by the hostility of textile interests in the East that have suffered kiting costs as a result of the processing tax—costs that have been reflected allegedly in closing mills by the scores and lengthened lines of the unemployed.

Where Act Fails

The Bench held that the processing tax of the AAA was an unwarranted use of the taxing power to regulate and restrict cotton production; that it was an unwarranted exercise of federal power to delegate unlimited authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the tax and that the tax violates the requirement that taxes should be uniform throughout the United States.

This is the first appellate decision rendered in any case involving the AAA. Handed down in the light of the new amendments to the AAA, which were designed to guard against constitutional deficiencies, this decision throws the whole national agricultural program in doubt, adds force to the hundreds of restraining orders and injunctions recently issued, endangers $900,000,000 in collected taxes and strengthens the bonds that clasp $1,000,000 in impounded taxes.

Misappropriated State Right

The judges hinged their decision mainly on the allegations that Congress had misappropriated the taxing power to regulate production of cotton, thereby pre-empting powers rightfully reserved to the states.

"The issue is not, as the Government contends," the decision read, "whether Congress can appropriate funds raised by general taxation for any purpose deemed by Congress in furtherance of 'the general welfare,' but whether Congress has any power to control or regulate matters left to the states and lay a special tax for that purpose."

Based on NRA Decision

Much of the fire for the present decision was borrowed from the recent Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case, that toppled the NRA to the ground. The decision read:

"The district court, however, hesitated to hold the authority vested in the Secretary was an unlawful delegation of legislative power because no decision of the Supreme Court at the time of his decision had held any of the recent acts of Congress unconstitutional on this ground. Since that time, however, the case of the Panama Refining Company and the Schechter Poultry Corporation have been decided."

Of Little Consideration

The third contention, namely that the processing and floor taxes are direct taxes and are not apportioned as required under Section 8 of the Constitution and that they are not uniform throughout the United States, was quickly disposed of with little more than an assertion.

"If Congress has invaded a field over which it has no control under the Constitution," the decision concluded, "or if the Secretary has been unlawfully vested with legislative power, the exercise of which has affected these appellants, it is not necessary to consider whether the processing and floor taxes are direct

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Boston Day ... Milk, Gas, Eclipse, Graduates ...

(Continued from Page 1)

working today. About a fourth are continuing their educations, while the remainder (1123), are still seeking jobs.

These interesting facts were disclosed today in a follow-up study just completed by the vocational guidance department of the School Committee.

Of the 40 per cent (2100) working, 637 are in mercantile lines, 114 in agricultural pursuits, and others in a wide variety of classifications. Some 170 reported they are working for the ERA.

Interesting perspective is given today's report by a review of a similar accounting made during prosperous 1929. At that time only 71 were found to be searching for jobs. The others had found employment or were continuing their educations in college.

Rotch—Charge of Hiring 'Blue-Bloods' Denied

Blanket denial was made today of charges that the ERA was employing "Boston blue-bloods" who come to work in long black limousines with liveried chauffeurs, and who are sufficiently well off to sign checks up to $200,000. Arthur G. Rotch, long-time ERA administrator for this state and new WPA chief, emphatically made this denial.

These charges, proffered at yesterday's meeting of the Boston City Council by Councillor John F. Dowd, were called "absurd" by Mr. Rotch.

"If Mr. Dowd has anything more than publicity on his mind, then I should very much like to know who these fortunate chauffeured ERA workers are," he said. "We investigate to the best of our ability the persons we hire. If any man or woman working in the administrative end of our office is a well-to-do Boston blue-blood, then he or she has misrepresented himself or herself to us."

Insurance—House Eliminates Guest Coverage

Massachusetts automobile owners looked hopefully today for reduced 1936 compulsory insurance rates. Reason: The House of Representatives killed the bill for appointment of 100 additional motor registry inspectors and passed to be engrossed the measure to eliminate guest coverage clause.

Both bills were based on Governor Curley's long fight to reduce high automobile insurance rates. His first recommendation submitted to the Legislature was turned down. Immediately after the Governor sent a special message to both Houses asking for reconsideration of various phases of his proposed plan.

The Governor contended that with elimination of so-called guest clause insurance companies would be enabled to lower rates. (The guest clause as it now reads provides anyone riding with a driver at fault in an accident may collect from the insurance company.)

Several amendments were adopted at yesterday's session. (a) To give the insurance commissioner control over rates insurance companies could charge. (b) That guest riders will not lose their rights to collect damages from insurance companies for accidents occuring before present bill is finally enacted and signed by the Governor.

Horns—Council Tabooes Midnight Tootin'

Motorists driving around Boston streets—between the hours of 11:30 p. m. and 6 a. m.—will have to soft pedal their horns if an order passed yesterday by the Boston City Council is approved by Mayor Mansfield and Police Commissioner McSweeney.

Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park introduced the order, asked that "horn-tooting," late at night, be stopped in Boston. He declared that Boston was behind the times as other cities have taken similar action many months ago.

Billboards—Opposing Groups Still Batting High

State House observers today politely suppressed yawns as the joint legislative committee on mercantile affairs continued its hearing on the proposed new billboard law.

Opponents of the law kept up their barrage of verbal execration of Governor Curley, asserting his interest in the bill (which he has asked the legislature to pass) is prompted by family connections. His daughter recently married Edward J. Donnelly, head of a large outdoor advertising firm.

The measure was defeated in the House, but Governor Curley asked its reconsideration on the grounds that it would end a 10-year litigation sustained by 34 leading billboard firms, and bring stability to the industry. The new law provides for the appointment of a salaried director of billboard advertising and confers the right upon him to regulate the large roadside signs in accordance with provisions of the law.

Many opposed to billboards uphold the present law. They point out that it has banished some 100,000 signs in the past 10 years and that about half of the remaining 12,000 boards might be ordered down if the United States Supreme Court upholds the law. The case is now before the high court.

Weeks—Calls Hearing For the Turnpike Collision

Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton prepared today for tomorrow's investigation of the July 4 accident on Worcester Turnpike involving Governor Curley's car "S-1" and State Trooper Joseph Noone.

The Mayor said last night that he would consider it strange if any of the principals or witnesses of the accident failed to appear at the investigation. He said letters inviting them to the hearing will be sent to those who were on the scene shortly after the accident.

"Evidence," he said, "should be ready for any eventuality. This, I believe, has already been adequately done, but in view of the fact that men in high positions in this Commonwealth have questioned the accuracy of the Newton police department as to such facts. . . . I deem it my duty to see that Newton police department is prepared to present necessary evidence if called upon."

Neither Governor Curley, nor Maj. F. Timilty, the Governor's aide, were asked to be present at the meeting.

Eclipse—Mean Old Moon; It Pulled Down the Curtain

Boston was disappointed last night. Clouds obscured a clear view of the moon's eclipse. It was the first complete lunar disappearance since 1927 and was expectantly anticipated by thousands who remained up until after midnight hoping the cloud of mist and fog would lift. It never did. For a few fleet moments some wisps of clouds parted, but views of the phenomena were too brief to be utilitarian.

Disappointed, too, were astronomers at Harvard. Elaborate preparations had been made to check accuracy of instruments and calculations, and arrangements had been made for a 15-minute nationwide broadcast during totality.

Valuable data were expected concerning effect of the eclipse on radio reception, but today Dr. L. B. Andrews, Harvard observatory chief, regretfully announced he had nothing yet to report.

State House—More Pay For Scrubbers in Sight

The scrubwomen who keep Massachusetts' State House a model of colonial cleanliness worked with a little more verve today, had an extra bright smile for representatives and senators. Reason: Favorable Ways and Means Committee report on a bill giving these workers a boost in pay.

The new measure, now before the Senate, establishes a $950 yearly salary ($18 weekly), permits 21 days off with pay and a two weeks' vacation. At present the scrubwomen are paid 55 cents an hour, which amounts to a yearly maximum of $943, but no vacations are allowed and wages are not paid for days on which they are absent.

The bill was suggested by Miss Margaret Weisman, secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts. She said she became acquainted with the working conditions of the Capitol scrubwomen in conversation with them. She informed Senator George G. Moyse of Waltham these conditions were "scandalous." Senator Moyse sponsored the bill in the upper house.

Trains—Boston and New York Service Speeded

Regular New Haven trains running daily between Boston and New York will clip another 15 minutes off their schedules beginning next Sunday, it was announced today by officials of the railroad. The trip now takes five hours for the 250-mile run.

Prior to 1929, crack limited trains required five hours and ten minutes. In 1929, time was cut to five hours.

In March, 1930, the Yankee Clipper was inaugurated on a four-and-three-quarters-hour basis. Merchants Limited followed suit in February, 1933. Last May, running time of both trains was clipped to four and one half hours. Now the regular fare trains are attempting to cut down the margin of time.

Not only will this new schedule speed up Boston-New York express service but also will quicken 11 New York-Springfield (Mass.) trains from five to ten minutes.

Necessary adjustments will be made in various local trains in order to retain connections with through trains. New timetables showing changes will be available the latter part of the week.

Berkshires—Big Music Festival Coming in August

Whether or not it is "the Salzburg of New England," as Governor Curley euphuistically entitles it, Stockbridge, Mass., nevertheless has certain claims to musical recognition. For Henry Hadley, well known composer and conductor, will lead 85 musicians in a series of three concerts (Aug. 8, 10, 11) as a feature of the second annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival, it was announced today. Governors of all New England states have been invited to Hanna Farms for the occasion, when the music of the masters reverberates through the western Massachusetts hills.

Ted Shawn, who by the looks of things is becoming a tradition in the realms of summer entertainment, will perform with a group of his dancers; Ethel Barrymore will also lend her name and presence to the success of the occasion. Chiefly responsible for the second annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival, is Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Jane Bancroft Makes Debut in Red Barn Play

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Miss Jane Bancroft of Boston made her debut as a professional actress at the Red Barn Theater last night. She appeared in a new play, "There's Wisdom in Women," by Joseph Kesselring, taking the part of Ella, a comedy maid. Ruth Weston, Walter Pidgeon, and Glenn Anders had the leading roles.

Miss Bancroft is the granddaughter of C. W. Barron, founder of the Wall Street Journal. Her father, Hugh Bancroft, was a lawyer and a publisher. A maternal aunt, Martha Waldron, acted with Henry Miller for several years. Miss Bancroft has played for a number of summers with the Gloucester School of the Little Theater, and she has studied in Europe.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness tonight, fair late tonight and Wednesday; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.

All other New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds becoming variable Wednesday, and generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	73	Minneapolis	72	82
Bermuda	82	88	New Orleans	82	94
Chicago	66	70	New York	74	80
Denver	64	86	Norfolk	74	78
Helena	82	98	Philadelphia	74	84
Jacksonville	76	76	St. Louis	72	90
Kansas City	72	96	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	68	96	Washington	74	86
Miami	82	88			

A—8 a. m. July 16.
B—Maximum July 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:05 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday 12:18 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:59 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	"Pan Americana";	"Story Builder";	'Hits and Encores';
5:15	Harvard Sum. School	soloists; orch....	Baseball school....	recordings and
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Soloists	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks ....
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Vocal duo; news..	Male quartet.....	Boy Scout Drama.
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man".....	Features; news ...	Reports; sketch...	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.....	Music; vocalist...	Minute Men talk..	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist.....	Features; music...	Russian music.....
7:00	Rines's Orchestra....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	'Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	Sport Comment...	CBS vocalist.....
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal.....	"Singin' Sam".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	McGoogie Family.....	Government talk..	Boake Carter, news	Rhode's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Charlotte Ensem..
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; soloists..	Coast Guard talk..
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Barlow's Orchestra	Continental Or-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	his orchestra....	Prima's Orchestra	chestra concert...
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Gluskin's Orches-	Organ and piano
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	vocal soloists ...	tra; vocalist.....	duo recital.....
9:30	Russian chorus.....	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	Cashman's Orch'..
9:45	Goldman Band con-	chestra; contest..	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	cert, Edwin Franko	Fiedermaus,' with	ians; Col. Stoop-	Jimmy Cashman's
10:15	Goldman, conductor	Francia White;	nagle and Budd...	Orchestra .....
10:30	WBZA Players, from	James Melton;	Studio speaker...	Edwin C. Hill.....
10:45	Springfield studio...	players; orchestra	Spotlight Revue...	Baritone solos.....
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Signs off.....
11:15	Delaporte's Orch.....	Sports;	Harry Hobbs's Orchestra.	
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Meyers's Orch...	Ted Fiorito's Or-	
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	chestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Eigart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Armin Hand Band, Grant Park Concert.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, "Stones of History," dramatic sketch.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30. Procession of the Sardar ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Third Symphony ("Eroica") (Last two movements) ..... Beethoven
III. Scherzo: Allegro vivace.
IV. Finale: Allegro molto.
Irish Rhapsody ..... Victor Herbert
Malaguena ..... Lecuona-Grofe
Waltz, "Espana" ..... Waldteufel
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere
ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor. Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Post Road." South Shore Players with Leona Roberts. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.
DENNIS—"Fly Away Home." With Donald Brian. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Les Miserables," 3, 6, 8:55. "Spring Tonic."
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Don't Bet on Blondes," with Warren William in a comedy role, with Claire Dodd. Fenway, 2:35, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount, 10:10 a. m., 12:38, 2:56, 5:24, 7:42, 10:10. "Ladies Crave Excitement," news-reel cameraman story.
FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong," from Beverly Nichols' novel dealing with rise and fall of an opera star, 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Underwater nature film, "Sea Killers."
KEITH'S—"Orchids to You," with John Boles and Jean Muir. A florist keeps her patrons' secrets. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
ORPHEUM—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.
STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever," another film in the "One Night of Love," tradition. With Leo Carrillo. 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon, "Good Little Monkeys."

METROPOLITAN—"Men Without Names." Fred MacMurray as a "G" man. With Madge Evans. 11:20 a. m., 2:01, 4:51, 7:42, 10:23. Stage: "Teeing Off" revue. Overture: "Indian Impressions."
MODERN—"Oil for the Lamps of China." with Pat O'Brien. 9 a. m., 12:11, 3:22, 6:24, 9:26. "Honeymoon Limited."
PARK—"Man of Courage." Italian production supervised by Benito Mussolini. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

BOSTON—"Thunder in the East." Domestic conflicts and naval battles. 10:07 a. m., 1:06, 4:06, 7:04, 10:02. "Once to Every Bachelor," with Neil Hamilton and Marian Nixon.
TREMONT—"Age of Innocence," and "George White's Scandals." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.
COOLIDGE CORNER—"Escape Me Never." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Secret of the Chateau."
UNIVERSITY—Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "People Will Talk." 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."
SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Mexico Today"; color cartoon. "Along Flirtation Walk"; Borrah Minnevitch and his harmonica band; "Superstition of a Rabbit's Foot"; other shorts and news-reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

"WHITHER ADULT EDUCATION?"—Discussion by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather and Dr. Harry A. Overstreet. Free. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.
ERA CIVIC THEATER ORCHESTRA—Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Franklin Park Bandstand. 4:30.

Other Events

GARDEN OPENINGS — Five unusually beautiful gardens in Winchester, Mass., open for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, from 10 a. m. to 6. Follow S. P. C. C. signs from main highways at Winchester, to Arlington St. on which are all the gardens.
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Insect Club's first regular field trip. Bus to Babson Park leaves museum at 9:30 a. m.
ERA CONDUCTED TOUR—Leaves 9 Park St. at 9 a. m. To Old South Meeting House, Faneuil Hall, Old Granary Burying Ground and King's Chapel. Reservations free, made at any Public Library branch or ERA Game and Reading Room.
ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Peruvian Art, 11 a. m.
ROTARY CLUB—Henry P. Porter outlines high lights of the Mexico City Convention. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Boy and Girl Best Spellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The title of "best speller" was conferred upon Jane Salters of Florence, representing the high schools, and William Perry of Newberry, in the annual state spelling contest conducted at Winthrop College here. Students from 22 counties were entered in the competition.

Seige of Court and Constitution Begun by President, Lerner Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16 — Will the Constitution, as it stands, be able to emerge unamended from long seige by a President armed with much popular, but unconstitutional legislation? This question was placed before the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Service today by Dr. Max Lerner, faculty head. He attempted no answer, but pictured President Roosevelt as deftly turning America toward liberalism.

The President was discerned by Dr. Lerner as beginning a long seige of the Constitution and the Supreme Court by urging passage of such legislation as the Guffey Coal bill and the Wagner-Connery Labor act. By holding out such attractive, but possibly unconstitutional, legislation to the public, Mr. Roosevelt is essaying to turn the Americans from "standpat" ideas as to the Constitution to eagerness for an amendment which would admit of national planning, he declared.

Rejection After Rejection

This long siege would involve the passing of one bill after another, each of which the Supreme Court would probably later declare unconstitutional. This would show the Court's temper clearly to the public, and public distrust of the States' Rights theory, which thwarts each move for social legislation, would mount. Then Mr. Roosevelt could appeal to the country for an amendment permitting federal social legislation and national planning with some assurance of success.

That the President understands that a long campaign is necessary to shift public opinion to favor a constitutional amendment is shown, said Dr. Lerner, by the fact that he made no radio address directly after the Schechter decision, as he was reported to have been ready to do at the time of the gold clause case, had that decision gone against him.

At that time he was reported to be ready to appeal to the nation for authority to circumvent the ruling, but no similar appeal was made for authority to revive the NRA as constituted, Dr. Lerner pointed out. This could have been accomplished by a constitutional amendment.

Decisions Aid Constitution

At the same time, Dr. Lerner saw the Supreme Court coming to the aid of the Constitution with its recent vigorous, straightforward decisions. In a time of uncertainty as to which policies to follow, the strong pronouncements of the Supreme Court as in the Schechter case have been effective in turning public opinion back to States' Rights doctrines, he declared.

"In times of indecision public opinion may tend to follow the Supreme Court, whereas in time of strong national conviction as to policies, the court tends to be of the same mind as the nation," he said.

The Supreme Court today is far from the twilight prophesied for it by some critics, he stated. In the "hot oil" decision, the railroad pension case and the Schechter case, the court has come to the fore in the national mind and has captured the public imagination as an arm of government as never before, he continued. So long as the nation continues in uncertainty, the court's decisions will have their spell, he said, for it is only when a supine court follows strong national opinion that its influence wanes.

But the court today will need all its strength to defend the Constitution from change, Dr. Lerner continued. It has by its Schechter decision absolutely forbidden any attempt at national planning under the Constitution as it now exists. The business regulation possible under the Federal Trade Commission is but a drop in the bucket compared to what was being attempted under the NRA, he said.

President Roosevelt realizes this keenly, in the opinion of Dr. Lerner, and hence is anxious for a Constitutional amendment which will admit of national control of hours and wages and national planning.

Niagara Observes 50-Year Freedom

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Fifty years ago yesterday New York State tore down high fences which made Niagara Falls a well-paying private business, and Canada, the United States and New York celebrated the "freeing" of the falls from private exploitation. Before Niagara was a publicly-owned wonder, it cost from a quarter to 50 cents a "look" to see it. The falls' celebration followed the dedication of two bridges connecting Grand Island in the Niagara River with the American mainland.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, making the principal speech, said "its preservation for man's edification demonstrates that the appreciation of the sublime and the sentiment of reverence are more powerful than material motives."

The change from private to public control Mr. Lehman called a "miracle of human progress." He said "the insistence on the supremacy of private property rights over human needs disappeared before a world-wide demand to save and cherish a free gift from God and Mother Nature."

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

last war. The Army stressed its motorized units. And today the Navy was not laggard, proudly featuring its airplane carriers and its robot planes.

Vargas—Opposed by Brazilian Industrialists

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The New Deal Administration of President Getulio Vargas, a year old today, is under attack by big business as hostile to individual initiative and free opportunity.

As the nation celebrated the first Constitution Day of the new republic, the Administration was particularly criticized for its exercise of power over industry. Objection is made to the Government's interpretation of its rights in pushing social legislation regarding wages, hours and sick funds and pensions.

The Government was given these powers by the Constitution; and industrial companies, many of them with American capital, are obliged to comply with its dicta.

Glider—Altitude of 5700 Feet Claimed

OROVILLE, Wash. (AP)—A glider altitude record of 5700 feet above sea level, or 4300 feet above his takeoff, was claimed here today for Lloyd Artman of Oroville, a Washington State College aeronautics student.

Taking off yesterday from Mount Hull in a primary glider of his own design, Mr. Artman was up three hours.

Votes—Not Yet Granted to Filipino Women

MANILA, P. I.—Filipino women will have to wait until after the Commonwealth is established for their vote, reports the Associated Press. Governor General Murphy indicated that he would unwillingly sign the electoral bill which disenfranchises them.

He found that a provision in the Commonwealth Constitution, providing for a plebiscite of the women within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth on the question of the vote, was generally held to be already in force. Thus the women will not be able to vote in the Sept. 17 Commonwealth elections.

Butler—Advises Room for Nations to Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recognition of the legitimacy of territorial needs of crowded nations is a fundamental requisite to the continuing peace of the world today, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, after a several weeks' European sojourn.

Dr. Butler scored the attitude that would permanently deprive Italy, Germany and Japan the opportunity for ordinary, normal growth—such as is enjoyed by the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia—save through methods of international outlawry. There should be "common consent," he holds, "to permit a rapidly growing nation which has inadequate territory to get what it needs by peaceful and orderly means."

Buried Hatchets—British Veterans See Germany

BERLIN (AP)—Five war veterans sent by the British Legion have arrived for a 10-day visit with the men they faced across No Man's Land.

Led by Maj. Fetherstone Godly, the Britons came to sound out the possibility of sending a larger group of veterans here as a further movement to reconcile old front fighters.

What's Going On in the Arts

Lyme Art Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD LYME, Conn., July 14—Judging "Jamaica Native" the outstanding work in their current thirty-fourth annual exhibition, the artist members of the Lyme Art Association have awarded Will Howe Foote the Mr. and Mrs. William O. Goodman prize. The Goodman prize for the best group of small pictures was awarded to Guy Wiggins for his New York City winter scenes.

The present is Mr. Foote's fourth award in Old Lyme exhibits. Others were the 1925 Eaton Purchase prize, the Lyme Art Association prize of 1927, and the Goodman prize of 1932. "Jamaica Native" portrays the three-quarter length figure of a woman in the jungle near Montega Bay.

Mr. Wiggins tells a moving story of the metropolis in winter—Fifth Avenue, Old Trinity, the Washington Arch, West Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Square, Wall Street, and with the effective note of flags undismayed by mantling snow, a part of the city on Washington and Lincoln natal days. The award pictures and some 230 other numbers will be on view at the Old Lyme Gallery through Sept. 1.

To those preferring the "American scene" the current display is commended. The visitor finds this element both in picturesque quantity and exquisite quality—as captured with sound academic feeling by Gregory Smith in his snow-mantled "Village in the Hills"; or in minor amounts as in Gertrude Nason's definitely modern and rhythmic "Kitchen Interior" with its housewife, pump, and sink full of dishes. Like Smith, Ivan Olinsky in his "Idle" goes to a hillside. But he views it in summer full green and at the hour of siesta. Contrasted with this drowsiness of atmosphere is the mad whirl of city traffic—subterraneous and ultramodern—as set down by Eugene Fitsch, and the foreboding Eugene Higgins's somber "Searching a Cave"; a cat on a chair sounds a domestic note, as does "Cal, the Widower," in his homely yet homey shack, or in Ogden Pleissner's brilliantly painted back yards of Brooklyn.

Frank DuMond in "Passing Storm" renders effects of light and a liquid quality of clouds. William S. Robinson, Bruce Crane and George M. Bruestle show striking canvases that need no signature to identify them.

Lucien Abrams presents a "Classical Landscape" in modern dress. Winfield Scott Clime's "February Afternoon" shows the play of light on snow. George Burr's "Ice on the River" deals with opposing lines, and Everett Warner's "Morning," illustrating the effect of looking into light.

William Chadwick exhibits fine color and composition in "Bright Autumn"; Platt Hubbard, breadth of treatment in his "Village Square"; Louis Paul Dessar, a certain mystery in "The Pool"; and Charles Ebert and James G. McManus have canvases remarkable for luminosity of sky. Margaret Cooper paints hospitable-looking farmhouse with sympathy and Frank A. Bicknell shows two engaging landscapes.

Animals of the hunt and field are introduced by such exponents as Percival Rosseau, the late Edward Volkert, whose oxen have long been outstanding in Old Lyme exhibits, and Henry R. Poore. Still-life is represented by Tosca's colorful "Flowers" and Elizabeth Banfield's "Brass and Hibiscus," a fine rendition of metal surfaces.

The portraits include Charles Vezin's vivacious and luminous "Josephine," Chadwick's splendid "Young Girl," Pleissner's golden-haired "Ann," and Will Howe Foote's raven-haired "Elvira." Harry L. Hoffman backgrounds a most attractive figure subject with a decorative screen recalling his well-known undersea motifs.

In the gallery wing devoted to small pictures is a delicate miniature by Lydia Longacre titled "A Portrait in a Garden" and a well-handled negroid portrait sculptured by Helen Q. Remsen. The exhibition also includes interesting works by Saxton Burr, Alice Geary, Henrick Hillbom, Jessie Goodwin Preston, Louis J. Fusari, Bertram Bruestle, William H. Donahue, Marian Hungerford and Elsie Dorey.

Germanic Museum

AN EXHIBITION which offers a cursory survey of German art is on view at the Germanic Museum, Harvard. Whoever cares to gain some insight into the accomplishment of Teutonic painters in the field of graphic arts will find a visit to the museum well worth while. Included are drawings and oils and aquarelles. Some are works of formidable nature; others are sketches and trial pieces.

Of the Renaissance period there are drawings of coats-of-arms, sacred imagery, and portraits. The Germans retained their devotion to line, its decorative and expressive possibilities when the Italians were contriving elaborate schemes in terms of light and shadow. At the Germanic we may observe their attentiveness to such minute shapes and surface qualities as interest the goldsmith. Mingled with the notable display of craft was a dark mystical illusion which has always baffled the foreign eye. The allegory, the symbolism, the naiveté is a mixture which is as puzzling as it is fascinating. It establishes the margin of difference between the Teutonic, the Latin and the Slavic, and it is far more definite in racial differentiation than the pictorial art of later centuries, which became international in character. In fact, the pictures painted and drawn immediately prior to the present administration in German lean heavily upon Paris, and all the tendencies which were encouraged by the French school.

Among the more important early exhibits there are, a portrait of Martin Luther by Lucas Cranach, a coat-of-arms by Hans Holbein, a drawing with mannered gestures and formalized lineaments by the master Hans Schauffelein. Of later accomplishment there is a splendid portrait by Adolf von Menzel who demonstrated the feeling which is found common among German portraitists of the past century. There are in addition several drawings and sketches done by modern German masters who have pursued eccentric and highly individual pathways. The Germanic Museum has displayed great fairness in showing these controversial pictures to a public which varies greatly in its taste and is more often likely to demonstrate fury in the presence of the barbarities and ostensible charlatanry of methods employed. Criticism notwithstanding, some of us like to be informed about all art developments consonant with the times. These expressionistic designs are a revelation.

The next step in German art development is awaited by some of us impatiently. D. A.

G-Man Turns Writer

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Melvin H. Purvis, former chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, disclosed yesterday that he planned to turn magazine writer temporarily, at least.

Jamaicaway Curves Are Upheld by Expert

City Planning Board secretary says accidents occurring on winding road she believed in majority of cases due not to the curves but the carelessness of drivers.

By a Staff Photographer

One of Jamaicaway's Winding Curves

Controversy over straightening certain curves on the Jamaicaway was further complicated today when Elisabeth M. Herlihy, secretary of the City Planning Board and an authority on such matters, announced that she saw no necessity of straightening any of them.

While Miss Herlihy did not speak in her official capacity as a member of the City Planning Board, her word carries weight. She has been the board's secretary for a number of years. Her advice on city planning was considered so worthwhile that she was lent to Governor Curley last winter to complete PWA plans for Bay State cities and towns.

Miss Herlihy said in an interview that no definite plans to straighten any of the curves were under consideratino. She did not believe the accidents occurring on the winding Jamaicaway were, in a majority of cases, caused by the twists and bends in the road.

Rather was Miss Herlihy of the opinion that the drivers themselves were to blame.

Peculiarly Situated

"This city, with its hills, ponds, rivers and water front, is peculiarly situated," she declared. "Boston is conservative. Its progress in highway improvement and safety provisions has been perhaps a little slower than in some other cities but by no means lagging."

Two points, she said, had to be considered in the highway program of every city. These aspects are first utilitarian and secondly beautification.

As to the first Boston is increasing the usefulness and the safety of its streets slowly but surely, she felt.

The beauty of Boston's parkways she compared with any other city in the United States and remarked that few were more beautiful. The city streets are another matter. They must first be useful, wide, and safe. The beauty would come in their construction.

Boston as an old city—for the United States—will continue slowly to improve its streets and its intersections, she said. If curves were proved to be dangerous they would be straightened. But here again she stressed the point that she felt the drivers themselves were to blame for letting their cars get out of control rounding courves.

"If they can't see around a corner—and in this section of the United States it is very difficult to see far ahead—then let them drive more carefully," she asserted.

Some critics of Boston's parkway system have insisted there was not enough light and that not enough white stripes were placed in the center of the road. These were being takn care of, Miss Herlihy said, as the need arose and the city was able to pay for improvements.

Placed on Drivers

Safety experts have not placed as much blame on the condition of Boston streets as some of the driver critics. These experts pointed in September, 1934, to three factors in the attempt to get safer driving:

1. The education of every motorist to take more time and care in his driving.
2. Building safety into the roads.
3. Adequate policing of the highways.

The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety said at this same time that the driver himself—not the roads, the cars, the weather, or any physical obstructions—was the cause for at least 85 per cent of the accidents.

They reported that 70 per cent of the accidents occur on dry roads, free from rain, or ice and snow. Bad corners and sharp curves were not counted among the greatest causes for trouble. They asserted that in 90 per cent of the accidents nothing was in the way to obstruct a driver's view.

The straightening of curves therefore, Miss Herlihy concluded, was not the most important feature of the "driving trouble" on Boston's winding parkways. "It's the driver himself," she reiterated, "save the beauty and warn the driver to be careful."

Giant Whirlpools a Passamaquoddy Menace to Quoddy Project Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine., July 16—One thing the workers on the Quoddy project will have to look out for is the Dog Island Whirlpools. The "Old Sow" and the rest of the Sea Hogs are always on the lookout for prey.

The turbulent series bubbles and boils in varying degrees of fierceness, according to the stage of the tide between Deer Island, N. B., and Dog Island, just off the American shore at Eastport.

Since men have gone forth to the sea in boats after the fish of Passamaquoddy Bay, these famous whirls have constituted a veritable Charybdis and Scylla to the small craft and their crews. So far as known, they are the greatest and most dangerous formations of their kind on this hemisphere, ranking second only to the "Maelstrom" off the coast of Norway which Jules Verne made famous in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

During the neap or very low tides, the whirls are at their lowest point of menace, but, when the tides are full, the most experienced fishermen and boatmen give them a wide berth in passing either by day or by night. This terrific whirl which appears close to the southerly end of Deer Island is by far the largest and most dangerous of the series. When at its worst, it makes a roar that can be heard for miles.

This whirl is powerful enough to suck at least a small vessel down into its roaring, hissing vortex which has been estimated to reach at times a depth of 100 feet.

Few persons really understand the destructive power of these Passamaquoddy Bay whirlpools. It is due to their spiral action that plant life is loosened and torn from the ocean bed in prodigious masses. This is filtered and mixed with other living elements of minute organisms which constitute a perfect food for fishes. This characteristic of the whirls led Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Canada's eminent biologist in charge of the Fisheries Laboratory at St. Andres, N. B, to name it "The Mixing Bowl." And, by this term, the fishermen have come to know the "Old Sow and other lesser Sea Hogs."

Licensing Power Over Arms Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

cured under such an act might become the basis for future legislation limiting exports.

The State Department's proposal is for establishment of a national munitions control board, having authority both to licensing manufacturers, importers and exporters, and also to license each individual shipment of munitions.

Opposition Develops

While nothing in the proposals would confer authority on the Secretary of State to refuse licenses, opposition immediately developed among Republican members of the committee on the ground that the power to license implies the power to refuse a license. The fear was expressed that the State Department might use this implied power to discriminate against one side or the other in the event of a war between two foreign powers or of a civil war.

Mr. Green explained that the proposals are exceeded in stringency by legislation now in force in every important munitions manufacturing nation with the exception of Czechoslovakia. He insisted that the United States Government should be in a position to know what its nationals are doing in all cases where such action might affect the political destinies of the world.

Cotton Tax Loses In U. S. Court Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

taxes, or, if excise taxes, are not uniformly laid."

The Administration chose the Hoosac case upon which to risk the test of the AAA's constitutionality mainly because it was victorious in the district court. The Appellate Court has now, however, reversed the lower court.

Government Is Barred Collecting in 12 Cases

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16 (AP)—The U. S. district court has ruled the Government temporarily cannot collect processing taxes from 12 firms in central and southern Illinois.

Eleven milling companies and one packing firm have been granted a temporary order restraining the Government from collecting the taxes. They claimed the AAA was unconstitutional.

Disabled Veterans Have Five Choices For Commander

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16 (AP)—A line-up of five candidates for the office of national commander, each with rehabilitation as the chief plank in his platform, appeared before the Disabled American Veterans' convention here today.

Michael A. Whalen of Detroit said last night: "I am running on a platform of seeing that the disabled veteran gets what he wants."

Paul Mercier of Utica, New York State Commander, said he would make an issue of rehabilitation and promised a statement on the topic later today.

Representatives of the three other candidates, M. Froome Barbour, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. A. Harlan, El Paso, Texas, and Owen Galvin, Minneapolis, Minn., said rehabilitation would be features in their campaigns.

The only statement thus far on the question has come from George E. Pickett 3d of Charlotte, N. C., who compared the sum spent in 1934 for rehabilitation with last year's budget for administration and said an effort would be made to increase the former at the expense of the latter.

Fully 7500 delegates and visitors were expected here by nightfall.

Business Failures

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Business failures in the United States during the week ended July 11 numbered 199 compared with 194 in the preceding week and 211 in the like week last year, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet.

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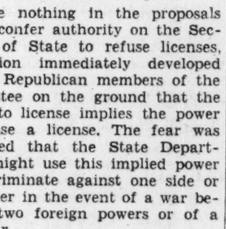

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Brewster's Vote Came as Surprise, Congressmen Aver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—A succession of Congressmen appeared before the House Rules Committee lobby investigation today, giving their versions of events leading up to the controversy between Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, and Thomas G. Corcoran, counsel for RFC, over alleged lobbying.

For the most part the testimony followed the same vein, that Mr. Brewster had been generally accepted as an opponent of the power interests and a leader in the fight for the holding company bill, whose defection when the "death sentence" clause came to a vote was a matter of astonishment to his colleagues.

"I like to fall out of my chair," said Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, leader of the pro-"death sentence" bloc, describing his astonishment at Mr. Brewster's voting against the clause. Mr. Brewster, he testified, participated in a confidential conference of leaders mapping strategy for the fight on the floor of the House, and at that time gave no evidence that he was not enthusiastically for the measure.

Rankin Softens Charge

This was the word of Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, another member at the same conference. Mr. Rankin, incidentally, had rather a lame conclusion to his violent charges from the floor that his telephone had been tapped by power interests in the midst of the utility bill fight. Mr. Rankin was mild and restrained today, and explained that the only basis on which he had made his charges were the suspicious noises heard on his wires during two conversations during the struggle.

Other colleagues, he said, reported other suspicious noises. This led him to make the charges of wire-tapping, in which he threw in for good measure that messages between the House and the White House had been eavesdropped upon. He said the matter was now before the Federal Communications Commission for further investigation.

Authors Sponsor Corcoran

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, leaders in the fight for the Utility Bill, assumed full responsibility for sending Mr. Corcoran to various congressmen in an effort to place the "facts" before the latter. Anti-holding company congressmen, and Mr. Brewster, have charged Mr. Corcoran with lobbying personally for the measure, but after the Wheeler-Rayburn testimony today it would appear that whatever Mr. Corcoran did was done at least under the direction of fellow members of Congress, who must take responsibility.

However, there was a disposition in the committee to regard Mr. Corcoran's employment as legitimate; or at least, as characteristic of what is commonly done in all complicated measures before Congress in getting expert testimony.

Butler Urges Imperial Growth But Following Peaceful Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—An appeal for comprehension of the "sternly practical and very difficult facts" of the need for expansion of the Italian, German and Japanese peoples has been laid before world peace advocates today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In a statement he declares that the territorial and economic needs of these rapidly growing populations confront the powers with a question that taxes the world's wisdom and statesmanship to the utmost.

Dr. Butler's analysis of the international situation was made on his return home from Europe yesterday in the Europa, of the North German Lloyd line. While abroad, he attended Paris meetings of the endowment and the 300th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Académie Française as the representative of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Without sufficient areas to satisfy population needs and national ambitions, national movements that have a direct and controlling relationship to international prosperity and peace are today sweeping Italy, Germany and Japan, which claim they have inadequate territories for growth and economic development, in contradistinction to "the saturated class" of nations—Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States—which have the territory necessary to sustain their populations, Dr. Butler holds.

"It has become clear that treaties count for nothing in the face of national ambitions and of what the ruling statesmen regard as national security," he said in a statement reviewing the situation. "Therefore, Japan is moving steadily toward the extention of her control over a vast portion of Asia. Italy is feeling her way toward the acquisition of new territory and new economic opportunity in Africa, while Germany is, so to speak, tossing in her bed, stirred with ambition to extend her territory toward the south and the southeast.

"These conditions, serious as they are, become more so when it is realized how closely they are bound up with the various revolutionary movements now actively going forward in the fields of economics, politics and the social order. The Rhine has in fact become the boundary between the peoples which are still devoted to the historic principles of civil, political and economic liberty and those which are either in turmoil or have already surrendered to compulsion in some one of its many forms, such as Communism, National Socialism or Fascism."

Declaring that it was "useless to shout and to march in demonstrations against war, while, consciously or unconsciously, support is strongly given to every force and tendency which makes for war," Dr. Butler holds that the necessity of the situation lies not in the emotions, but in getting closer to "fundamentals."

"There must be found a peaceful way to permit a rapidly growing nation which has inadequate territory to get what it needs by peaceful and orderly means and by common consent," he contends.

Britons Volunteer To Help Abyssinia

(Continued from Page 1)

Great Britain. Were the inhabitants of Zeila asked if they wanted to be handed over? Is it in accord with the League Covenant and the theory of self-determination to transfer people to another flag without their consent? What right had the Government to make this proposal, even tentatively, without consulting the House of Commons? What had happened to the Royal Prerogative that the Government should moot this plan without asking the King's consent?

Most of these questions, be it noted, were fired at the Government by its own supporters.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the new Colonial Secretary, who had the unenviable task of answering critics in the House of Commons, first of all cited the cession of Heligoland to Germany in 1890 as a precedent for the proposed cession of Zeila. Sir Arnold Wilson, a Conservative member, replied that Heligoland was British territory, whereas Zeila was part of a protectorate.

Question of Inhabitants

Another critic, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K. C., pointed out that the question affects not only the inhabitants of Zeila but numbers of Africans outside Somaliland who rely for assurance of their position on the Brititsh Crown and its pledges. He therefore seriously questioned the Colonial Secretary's dictum that it was "obsolete" to require the King's consent to the transfer.

It was useless for the Government to point out that its offer had been entirely altruistic; that it asked for nothing in return except that Italy and Ethiopia should settle their dispute without recourse to force; that there are only 7000 inhabitants all told in the Zeila corridor, of whom about 4000 are nomads who merely visit the district for a short period each year.

Critics Unconvinced

The critics in the House of Commons were not convinced. They recalled that in 1925 Jubaland had been ceded to Italy in accordance with the secret wartime treaty of London without the prior consent of Parliament, and they demanded an assurance that this should not happen again.

The Government was not willing to tie its hands in such a manner. It holds that as the executive body it must retain liberty of action in such matters, subject to the reasonable control exercised by the House through debate and vote of censure.

But it is nevertheless consdered probable that subsequent governments will think many times before running the risk of finding themselves in such uncomfortably hot water by taking the House of Commons' consent for granted instead of calling it into consultation beforehand.

Municipal Taking Of Lands Possible

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16 (AP)—One way for Louisville and possibly other cities to go ahead with federal low cost housing projects, Mayor Neville Miller said today, is through municipal condemnation proceedings.

Mayor Miller said a program of slum clearance here, part of a $249,000,000 national plan, would not necessarily be halted by the Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Cincinnati yesterday, which held the Federal Government is without authority to condemn land for public housing projects.

Under a recent Kentucky statute, Mayor Miller said, the city has powers superior to those of the Federal Government in condemnation proceedings.

The municipal authority has not yet fully developed plans to that end, he added, but PWA's housing division in Washington, it was said here, has approved a plan whereby $16,000,000 earmarked for low cost housing in Louisville would be spent on two separate projects for which several different sites have been offered.

Action in Court Seeks To Block Slum Project

DETROIT, July 16 (AP)—Twelve property owners, charging that the $6,000,000 Detroit slum clearance and housing project is "unadulterated socialism," brought action in federal district court yesterday to block the project.

Leslie T. Jones, attorney for the group, said the decision of the Sixth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals holding the government has no power to condemn land for use in such projects, strengthened his case "immeasurably."

Ohio Collegian Invents Five Words for Mussolini

ALLIANCE, Ohio, July 16 (AP)—Five words invented by an Italian student in Mount Union College will go into Premier Mussolini's new nationalized vocabulary.

The student, Ennio Giusti, treasured today personal congratulations from Il Duce, who hopes to purge the Italian language of all foreign words in common usage.

Giusti's new words are: "Autista," to displace "chauffeur"; "valiano" for "page"; "apintone" for the German "Alpenstock,' a piece of mountain-climbing equipment; "ipsomotive" for the French "meme-motive," meaning willingness, and "apeseme" for the French "soie-vetale," or vegetable milk.

Mr. Giusti came to the United States 5½ years ago without a knowledge of English. He since has mastered the language and completed three years of college work. He hopes to enter the Italian diplomatic service. He operates a steamship ticket agency and notary public service in out-of-school hours.

Cuban Kidnapers Sentenced

HAVANA, July 16 (AP)—Four of 13 defendants in the kidnaping of Antonio San Miguel, 78-year-old multimillionaire, were sentenced to death by the Havana Urgency Court yesterday. It was the first time in the Republic's history a death sentence had been dealt a kidnaper. The other nine defendants were acquitted.

Idaho's Legal Head Explains Release Of Kidnap Suspect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—In answer to the criticism of the Idaho pardon board for releasing William Mahan, suspected of taking part in the kidnaping of George Weyerhaeuser at Tacoma, from the Idaho penitentiary after he had served 5½ years of a 20-year sentence for bank robbery, Attorney General Bert Miller has issued a statement of explanation.

As Mahan had attempted to escape from the Idaho penitentiary he had forfeited his right to any deduction for good behavior, so that the flat 20-year sentence stood at the time his case came before the board of pardons in March, 1933.

Mr. Miller takes up the legal interpretation of a flat sentence in connection with an indeterminate sentence law such as Idaho, in common with several other states has. He says:

"The penalty for robbery is not less than five years and may extend to life. The imposition of a 20-year sentence, while it does not conform to the indeterminate sentence law and is erroneous, is not void and would be construed to mean that it was the maximum term imposed and that resort to the law would disclose the minimum, which would be five years.

"The Idaho court in construing the indeterminate sentence law has quoted from an Iowa case, 'A sentence that the defendant be imprisoned according to law is all that is required and whatever is added thereto is unauthorized and may be ignored as void.' As the commitment in the Mahan case fixed only the maximum sentence, 20 years, the only alternative for the board was to look to the statute for the penalty, which under the law would be not less than five nor more than 20 years."

The controversy over setting Mahan free when the State of Washington had a detainer on file with the clerk of the Idaho penitentiary asking for his delivery to Washington upon his release, and the pardon board not being cognizant of the detainer Mr. Miller explained from the standpoint of the board:

"The notice to hold is not a matter that concerns the board inasmuch as it is addressed to the warden and is solely a matter for his consideration. Why he (Mahan) was not held and delivered to the Washington authorities is as much a mystery to the members of the board as to any others."

Harmon Waley, convicted for the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping was an inmate of the Idaho penitentiary at the time Mahan was there, and was pardoned in 1931, after serving 15 months of a sentence of from one to 15 years for burglary.

Summer Theaters

"The Silver Box"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Me., — Supported by a more than competent cast, Ethel Barrymore appeared last night at the Ogunquit Playhouse, here, in Galsworthy's comedy, "The Silver Box." Two hundred people were turned away for the performance, the rear of the theater was packed with standees. When Miss Barrymore made her first appearance, the welcome of applause held up the action for several seconds. According to publicity, this is the first time Miss Barrymore has revived "The Silver Box" since its opening in the early 1900s.

"The Silver Box" is a deliberately executed, painstaking effort to show the discrepancy in the type of justice meted out to different classes. Two men commit virtually the same crime; one of them is the son of a British M. P. and the other is an unemployed groom. The former receives no penalty for his misdemeanor while the latter is given a month in prison and his wife, a charwoman, loses her good character.

Described as a comedy, "The Silver Box" contains some of the characteristics of Russian comic drama. By the end of the play, the plot has moved very little toward solution, chiefly because the two groups of characters have run along on parallel lines without ever actually coming into conflict with each other.

Again, like Russian comedy, the play ends in frustration very close to tragedy. Yet behind the actual tragedies of Jones and his family, Mr. Galsworthy has his little joke, however grim it may be. Despite the creaking of machinery in many instances, the author has built up his situation and characters with a skill which makes us neither sneer with the upper classes nor sob with the charwoman. "The Silver Box" does more than this, it leaves us with a clear picture of an unjust social condition which exists as much today as in 1910.

Miss Barrymore's performance of Mrs. Jones, the charwoman, was a study in restraint. It is not a "star" part and Miss Barrymore graciously shared the stage and situations with her fellow performers. Through her sympathetic portrayal, one felt not only Mrs. Jones's tragedy but the tragedy of generations, of time, slowly crushing the courageous spirit of the "char." Her walk, slightly stooping posture, the movements of her hands all expressed defeat, oppression and cruelty. Unfortunately, however, Miss Barrymore's voice was almost inaudible at times.

A. J. Herbert as the brutal, drunken husband, Jones, furnished a fine contrast to Miss Barrymore. Mr. Herbert's cockney was excellent and this is easily the best piece of work we have seen him do at Ogunquit. Edward Emery also gave a fine performance as John Barthwick, M. P. Others in the cast were: Charles Campbell as Jack Barthwick; Cecile Wulff, the Barthwicks' maid; Violet Besson as a landlady, and Duncan Baldwin as a swearing clerk: Libby Holman, who is schooling herself in dramatic acting this summer, appeared briefly but acceptably as The Unknown Lady.

J. D. B.

American Bar Association Starts Legal Ranks Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

unfair, and later the committee said a "modified" statement eliminating any reference to Mr. Wilentz would be drafted.

Safeguard of Constitution

Mr. Loftin in his annual address declared the "judiciary is the safeguard of the Constitution and of the immutable rights and liberties of American citizens."

"If a change in our organic law is deemed desirable," he continued, "the method provided by the Constitution is the proposal of an amendment which can be adopted after thorough discussion and deliberation by the people.

"This prudent provision was made by the founders of our government to forestall changes without due thought and mature consideration and to prevent popular whims and false philosophies of government from being incorporated into our constitution."

Best Talent for Judgeships

Mr. Loftin said when there is agitation following a judicial pronouncement that a statute is in violation of the Constitution—for a change in the judicial system "which would take away the court's power in this respect, the bar should condemn vigorously any such proposal."

Discussing the need for new methods in selecting judges, Mr. Loftin said: "Every state should have a plan that will attract to the courts the best talent and the most worthy lawyers so that justice under law may be administered without fear or favor by an able, fearless and independent judiciary."

Reciprocal legislation and interstate compacts were advocated as effective means of combating criminals who operate in several states by Gordon Dean, special attorney of the Federal Department of Justice.

Four Fields Suggested

Four fields were suggested by Mr. Dean for immediate enactment of reciprocal legislation or compacts. They would provide for simpler procedure for the arrest and return of fugitives, the return of nonresident witnesses in criminal cases, the supervision of paroles and return of violators, and the creation by neighboring states of joint detection and fingerprint units and wire and radio hookups.

A sharp denial that dictatorial powers have figured in administration of the New Deal's vast public works program was made in an address by E. H. Foley Jr., director of the legal division of the federal emergency administration of the PWA.

No New Deal Dictation

"There has been no dictation," he asserted, "unless it can be said that federal dictation consists of drafting bills at the request of the chief executive of a state for the purpose of overcoming legal obstacles which would have precluded the participation of the state and its municipalities in the public works program."

Destroy the "vicious" influence of the "lawyer-criminal" and organized crime will be reduced, Mr. Goldman advised the association last night in urging substitution of a public defender for private defense counsel in all criminal cases.

"The elimination of private defense counsel will strike at the very foot of our crime problems," Mr. Goldman said. "Substitute honest state defenders for crooked private lawyers and the 'crime wave' will diminish. The importance of providing state defense in all criminal cases both to secure equality before law and to reduce crime and deter criminals must be obvious to all."

State Defense for All

Now that the once "fantastic theory has finally eventuated into an effective cog in the machinery of justice in many places," Mr. Goldman declared he has enlarged his advocacy to urge a "compulsory state defense for all, rich or poor."

Mr. Goldman said there is no constitutional right for anyone to choose his lawyer, but that legislatures do have the power to provide compulsory state defense for all accused persons, regardless of wealth. The right to private counsel, he said, has "degenerated into a mere privilege to those who can pay."

"No overlord of organized crime, no 'big shot' racketeer," Mr. Goldman said, "plies his sinister trade unless his lawyer is near by, ready to checkmate the law."

Mrs. Waley Seeks to Elude Life Kidnaping Sentence

TACOMA, Wash., July 16 (AP)—Counsel for Margaret Waley, convicted of the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping, planned new moves to keep her out of prison yesterday, while authorities maintained silence on reports they were closing in on William Dainard, accused "brains" of the $200,000 abduction plot.

Motions for an arrest of judgment as well as for a new trial will be argued before Federal Judge E. E. Cushman Wednesday when Mrs. Waley appears for sentence.

She was convicted Saturday of "Lindbergh Law" charges that she kidnaped nine-year-old George Weyerhaeuser and conspired to kidnap him.

Her husband, Harmon M. Waley, who pleaded guilty and received a 45-year sentence, was back at McNeil Island federal prison yesterday, having failed to testify for his wife at her trial.

Mrs. Waley, held here in the city jail, faces a life sentence on her conviction.

Hauptmann Trial Critics Unfair, Wilentz Declares

TRENTON, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Attorney General David T. Wilentz telegraphed Giles J. Patterson, chairman of the committee on co-operation between bar and press of the American Bar Association, that his committee's criticism of the conduct of the Hauptmann trial was "unfair" and "without basis in truth."

Mr. Wilentz, chief of the prosecution staff at the Flemington trial, made the telegram public in his office, but declined further comment. He drafted the telegram with the aid of assistant attorneys general Joseph Lanigan and Theodore Backes, legal experts of the department.

Egbert Rosecrans, one of the four defense counsel at the trial, withheld any comment on the committee's report. The defense, in arguing an appeal for Hauptmann, called the trial a "circus maximus."

J. Edgar Hoover Agrees Hauptmann Trial a Show

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Justice Department's bureau of investigation, today termed the Hauptmann trial a "disgusting spectacle" and a "Roman holiday."

He thus registered agreement with criticism voiced by a committee of the American Bar Association. The committee, it was disclosed yesterday, will say in a report to the association that "to treat a simple trial as a public show . . . is to cheapen life itself."

Officers Drop Safely From Burning Plane

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, head of the national guard, today joked about wandering for hours through Arizona wastelands with a lacerated arm after "bailing out" of a burning army airplane.

Flying from Washington, D. C., to Santa Maria, Calif., the General parachuted to safety, while the pilot of the ship, Capt. Charles M. Cummings, flew on for about 10 miles before abandoning the burning plane and alighting near a ranch house. Captain Cummings said he was not sure what caused the fire, but believed a leaking gasoline line was responsible.

President's Son Pursues Payless Job With TVA

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16 (AP)—Tall, sun-tanned John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, who is spending his summer vacation working for the Tennessee Valley Authority, without pay, vanished from Knoxville yesterday after giving a short interview and describing himself as "too small fry" to have his picture taken.

The youth is working with a forestry field survey party, but TVA officials declined to give its location. Mr. Roosevelt, who has just finished his freshman year at Harvard, slipped into Knoxville on Sunday and caddied for Lyall Peterson, a TVA friend. He lugged Mr. Peterson's golf bag around 36 holes.

New Orleans Faces Payless Days While Long Fights Mayor

NEW ORLEANS, July 16 (AP) — Senator Huey P. Long switched his attention to a scheme to improve New Orleans theater programs today as a lull occurred in his political fight with Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley.

While the Senator looked into the movie situation, however, malcontents in Mayor Walmsley's old regular political organization, which last week "surrendered" to Long, were reported joining forces to form a new party to support Mayor Walmsley's determination to stick in office.

Meanwhile, the city treasury was empty and employees, who received half pay yesterday for the first half of July, faced more payless days. Workers of 11 city departments are now being paid by the FERA.

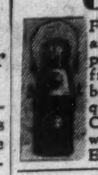
Mayor Walmsley charges Long has passed legislation and filed court action making it impossible for the city to secure funds. Senator Long asserts the financial stringency is due to Mr. Walmsley's misgovernment.

Two Officers Slain In Chase for Robber

TACOMA, Wash., July 16 (AP)—Department of Justice agents joined possemen today in the search for the slayer of two Puyallup policemen while some authorities expressed the belief the fugitive was William Dainard, alleged "brains" of the George Weyerhaeuser kidnaping.

With highways blocked by police, searchers plunged through underbrush in the Puyallup Valley hoping to trap the killer who shot the two officers while they were seeking the bank robber. The victims were Chief of Police Frank Chadwick and Patrolman Harry W. Storem.

C. RASK



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Ten Guesses (37)
[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
1—Yes.
2—No.
3—Yes; Ruth comes before I Kings.
4—Yes, a thousand times yes!
5—Yes.
6—Yes; the second word should be spelled "combatant."
7—No; the rule is: "When comparing a thing to other members of its class, exclude the thing from the group." In this case, "other" should be used before "mountain." Of course, the sentence could be rephrased: "Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world."
8—Yes; in 1929 the rate was 11.9 per 1000, in 1930 it was 11.3, in 1931 it was 11.1, in 1932 it was 10.9, and in 1933 it was 10.5.
9—No; it was written by Longfellow.
10—Yes.

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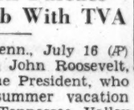

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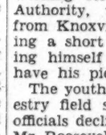

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Achill—Island of Amethyst

THE clouds hung low on Slievemore as I came to Keel, and bleak and bare it looked. Not a tree had I seen on the whole of Achill Island—that far western bit of Ireland—except where they had been planted around the big house near the mainland and that was a good six miles away. It seemed but a dreary, desolate waste land to which I had come, the little whitewashed houses huddled together on either side of the rugged street rather adding to the cold and desolation. Before arriving I had regretted that I could spend but two days there, but having arrived I felt that one would suffice. However, the kind proprietress of the Amethyst Hotel bribed me into saying I would stay for two; the bribery consisting of offering me a room with running water and a view of the cliffs and sea which, if I stayed but one night, must be kept for another visitor. So in spite of the dismal outlook I settled down for two whole days.

* * *

THE RAIN STOPPED for a while, but the gray clouds clung to the mountain sides, and though the sea found its horizon, and the lower part of Clare Island appeared away to the south beneath a mantle of cloud, all looked cold and colorless and dreary. There was, however, the possibility of some occupation and excitement, for in Keem Bay, about four miles west, amethysts were to be found on the beach, and, as proof, great masses of the crystals were cemented to the porch of the hotel. But the rain started again, heavy driving rain, so we stayed in and sat comfortably round the blazing turf fire.

Hours later, in the evening, it cleared, and I went for a walk along the seashore. The clouds were blowing off the mountain slopes and only the summits remained crowned with great billows as though smoking from some internal fires. Ringed plovers whistled and fluttered along the shingle, and I wondered if any amethysts had by chance been thrown up on this beach; and though I found none, even the jellyfish washed up by the tide had adopted the color, and all were covered with pale purple patches—most deceiving to the inexperienced.

* * *

AWAY TO THE northwest, behind the great hills, the sun was setting. Clare Island, over the water, was now quite clear—a lovely delicate blue—but as the sun sank lower a rosy glow enveloped it, turning it from blue to lavender and violet and amethyst, and then the warm light suddenly faded, leaving it all cold gray. I was glad to stay another night so that I might have a chance of seeing that lovely sight once more.

But the next morning it was raining again, and dreary and colorless, and only very slowly did the gray mist rise and the sun struggle through. And all the rest of the day the big cloud shadows chased each other across the slopes of Slievemore, deeply purple or intensely blue. The cloud on the crest remained there, but was forever changing shape, sometimes blowing down the hillside and sometimes only hiding the highest point of the great mass, but never quite losing its tenacious hold.

AND SO I set off to Keem, and though the pebbles on the beach were not amethyst the cliffs across Keel Bay were, and so were the deep shadows in the sea, a sea as blue and as green and as intense as the Mediterranean itself. Never have I seen such color in all my travels. Perhaps, because this part of the world has more than its fair share of grayness and dullness and rain, it makes up for it by a richness of color, when the sun does shine, that is surely rarely equaled.

And in the evening I again watched Clare Island turn from soft powder blue through every shade of lilac to dull gray, and between us was a pale green glassy sea with a golden streak across it, while on the other side the purple mass of Slievemore, with its smoking top, grew darker and darker against the still pale saffron of the northern sky.

F. R.

Courtesy of the Teyler Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDY BY REMBRANDT: *In the Teyler Museum, Haarlem, Holland*

IN THE history of art, drawings and sketches are the best sources for studying the development of an artist's work. The public at large usually passes by the drawings of artists and prefers to look at work that is "finished." Yet, specially worthy of examination are these careful studies and quick sketches made by the great masters. There are, for instance, about twelve hundred and fifty sketches attributed to Rembrandt. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to ascertain the genuineness of these sketches because they are seldom signed and at most have only a marginal note, a practice which was often followed by the master's pupils as well. Moreover, in the course of years the drawings have become scattered all over the world, so that it is very difficult to determine their origin.

The artist himself, however, is always careful in keeping his sketches. We know that Rembrandt arranged his drawings according to subjects. He possessed a book of landscapes, one of animals, of nudes, a book of figures, and one of historical subjects. What strikes one principally is not the exactness of these drawings, but the way in which Rembrandt gave animation to his subject, and the few lines and splashes he required to do so. This is most clearly seen in his figure drawings.

Rembrandt loved everything out of the ordinary. He loved looking for unusual types, and where could he better find these than in Amsterdam, where so many foreigners gathered, particularly in the Jewish quarter where he lived so long. He need only look out of his window to see them, the Oriental with his turban, old bearded men with wide caftans, beggars in rags. He had only to take a few steps beyond his house to reach the market where the women did their shopping and the children shuffled along eyeing the booths longingly.

One of these lively scenes, in Teyler's Museum, at Haarlem, in Holland, shows an old man in the foreground, dressed in a wide mantle, walking with firm gait and leaning heavily on a stick. A younger man walks beside him, his arms closely folded about him as if he felt the cold in that northern climate. How well Rembrandt has portrayed the two receding figures, the man evidently trying to convince the woman at his side of something very important. The gesture of his hand accentuates his words. A man seated on a bench completes the drawing.

In imagination we see Rembrandt walking in the street, standing still a moment to sketch the two Orientals approaching him. His quick eye notes the two people who have just overtaken and passed him absorbed in their own business, and it takes the master only a few seconds to immortalize them. Looking at his sketch, we share Rembrandt's joy as he saw all this and his relish in sketching what pleased his eye.

The Demands of the Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Zechariah asks (4:10), "Who hath despised the day of small things?" Most of us, answering that question, would admit that some days have seemed too replete with "small things." When our days teem with overwhelming, distracting, tedious details, then is a good time to take mental inventory, discover what and whom we are serving, and lay aside whatever is false. If we have been catering to the demands of matter and the whims of the flesh, if we have been resenting our own exertions, then it is little wonder that our outlook is uninspiring and our attitude fretful. Some days may seem joyless because we accept tyrannical obligations. Again, we may be unhappy because there is "nothing to do." Either extremity is ungodlike, and requires healing.

"Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 233 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The student of Christian Science early learns that this practical religion is usable and applicable to every form of discord, and he strives to meet the day's demands for "proofs rather than professions" of his Christianity. Jesus, the master Christian, gave full proof of his ministry in the healing of sickness, sin, poverty, and distress, and he left us that simple "new commandment" to "love one another." Advancing in the study of Christian Science, the student discovers the wisdom of absolute reliance on the heavenly Father, divine Love, for the supply of every need. And in proportion as he turns unreservedly to God for strength, understanding, and guidance, his days become orderly, his outlook charitable and Christlike.

Many are able to rise efficiently to larger tasks, to higher calls for service. In what is commonly termed an "emergency," they acquit themselves creditably, and carry away a sense of present worth that is encouraging. The real test of love of good and sincerity lies in achieving the ordinary round of duties, surmounting nobly the minor trials, the abject or prosaic items that constitute average living. To control our sense of these exacting essentials is to exchange irksome drudgery for joyous, reciprocal activity.

When Paul wrote (I Corinthians 16:14), "Let all your things be done with charity," he gave a short rule for the accomplishment of daily duties which is of value to the Christian today. One who has risen to a place of respect in her community through what seemed menial, difficult effort, said that much of her success was due to the fact that she learned to like what she had to do, even though from the human standpoint it was lowly and servile. Performing the day's tasks cheerfully, without resentment or hate, opened up channels for more inspiring occupation, and step by step her position improved, her work became pleasant, remunerative, and of increased value to the world. To "let all your things be done with charity" opens new vistas, new interpretations. To like the things we have to do allays confusion, helps us to accomplish necessary work with zest, adds warmth to life. Ingratitude, rebellion, resentment, are put to flight as work becomes service, directed by Love. As one gains spiritually, advancement and progress are assured, for these go hand in hand with unselfed love.

One who has been accustomed to consult matter or material laws with regard to pleasures, pains, or the day's routine and plans, may not at first grasp the desirability and wisdom of spiritual thinking, with its beneficent effect on health, harmony, and ability. But whoever is learning more of God as Love, and of man as the image and likeness of divine Principle, Love, finds his capacities enlarged, his talents developed, his discernment and rational activity improved. He never feels himself without employment, and is never overworked. Daily deeds become opportunities for thinking and doing the will of God. The day's routine becomes a delightful process of demonstrating love. Liberal service to another, even though it seem trivial, awakens hope and gratitude in the recipient, who in turn passes along this loving-kindness, thus paying his debt of love. We need not always return a favor to a donor, lest we deprive him of the joy of giving. But we should never fail to share our love through a friendly gesture, or an encouraging word.

In a brief, beautiful article entitled "Love," Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250): "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power. As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows; the veiled form stealing on an errand of mercy, out of a side door; the little feet tripping along the sidewalk; the gentle hand opening the door that turns toward want and woe, sickness and sorrow, and thus lighting the dark places of earth."

Shall we today, as Mrs. Eddy says on the same page, "make strong demands on love"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Le Esigenze della Giornata

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL PROFETA Zaccaria domanda (4:10): "Chi potrebbe sprezzare il giorno delle piccole cose?" La maggioranza di noi, nel rispondere a quella domanda, ammetterebbe che alcuni giorni ci sono sembrati troppo pieni di "piccole cose". Quando le nostre giornate sono stipate di dettagli opprimenti, disturbanti e seccanti, allora è una buona occasione di fare un inventario mentale, di scoprire che cosa e chi serviamo, e di mettere da parte tutto ciò che è falso. Se siamo stati servili alle richieste della materia ed ai capricci della carne, se ci siamo risentiti dei nostri sforzi, allora non ci fa meraviglia se la nostra prospettiva non è ispirante e la nostra attitudine nervosa. Alcuni giorni possono sembrare privi di gioia perchè accettiamo obblighi tirannici. Oppure possiamo essere infelici perchè non vi è "nulla da fare". Ambedue questi estremi sono alieni da Dio, e richiedono guarigione.

"Ogni giorno esige da noi più eccelse prove, piuttosto che professioni, di potenza Cristiana", scrive Mary Baker Eddy a pagina 233 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures". Lo studente della Scienza Cristiana impara presto che questa religione pratica si può usare ed applicare in ogni forma di disarmonia, ed egli si sforza di far fronte alle esigenze del giorno con "prove piuttosto che professioni" del suo Cristianesimo. Gesù, il supremo Cristiano, offrì prova completa del suo ministerio nel sanare malattia, peccato, povertà ed affanno, e ci lasciò quel semplice "nuovo comandamento" "che vi amiate gli uni gli altri". Progredendo nello studio della Scienza Cristiana, lo studente scopre la saggezza dell'assoluta fiducia nel Padre celeste, Amore divino, per la sovvenzione ad ogni necessità. E nella misura colla quale si volge senza riserve a Dio per forza, comprensione e direzione, le sue giornate divengono ordinate, la sua prospettiva divien caritatevole e simile a quella di Cristo.

Molti sono capaci di innalzarsi efficacemente verso più grandi compiti, più elevati appelli a servire. In ciò che si chiama comunemente una "crisi", essi si fanno onore e ne portano via un senso di merito presente che è incoraggiante. La prova reale dell'amore per il bene e per la sincerità sta nel compiere la serie ordinaria dei doveri, nel sormontare nobilmente le prove minori, le faccende umili o prosaiche che costituiscono la vita ordinaria. Controllare il nostro senso di questi essenziali severi significa sostituire fatica tediosa con attività gaia, reciproca.

Quando Paolo scrisse (I Corinzi 16:14): "Tutte le cose vostre sian fatte con carità", egli formulò una breve regola per il compimento dei doveri quotidiani che è preziosa per il Cristiano oggigiorno. Una persona che si elevò ad una posizione di rispetto nella sua comunità per mezzo di ciò che sembrava sforzo abbietto, difficile, disse che buona parte del suo successo era dovuta al fatto che essa imparò a compiacersi di quello che essa doveva fare, anche quando dal punto di vista umano era umile e servile. L'adempire l'opera giornaliera allegramente, senza risentimento od odio, apriva canali per occupazioni più ispiranti, e di passo in passo la sua posizione migliorò, il suo lavoro divenne piacevole, rimunarativo, e di maggior valore per il mondo. La regola: "Tutte le cose vostre sian fatte con carità" schiude nuovi orizzonti, nuove interpretazioni. Compiacersi delle cose che dobbiamo fare mitiga la confusione, ci aiuta a compiere il lavoro necessario con entusiasmo, aggiunge ardore alla vita. L'ingratitudine, la ribellione, il risentimento, sono messi in fuga in misura che il lavoro divien servizio, diretto dall'Amore. In misura che si progredisce spiritualmente, promozione e progresso sono assicurati, poichè questi vanno insieme con un amore dimentico di sè stesso.

Una persona che è stata abituata a consultare la materia o le leggi materiali riguardo a piaceri, dolori, o le attività regolari ed i progetti della giornata, forse non afferrerà subito la desiderabilità e la saggezza del pensare spirituale, col suo effetto benefico sulla salute, l'armonia e l'abilità. Ma chiunque impara a conoscere meglio Dio quale Amore e l'uomo quale immagine e somiglianza del divino Principio, Amore, trova che le sue capacità s'ingrandiscono, che i suoi talenti si sviluppano, che il suo discernimento e la sua attività razionale si migliorano. Egli non si sente giammai disoccupato, e non è mai troppo occupato. Le opere quotidiane divengono opportunità per pensare e per fare la volontà di Dio. La regolarità dell'attività quotidiana diviene un delizioso processo in cui si dimostra amore. Servizio generoso ad un altro, per quanto sembri insignificante, risveglia in chi lo riceve speranza e gratitudine; a suo turno questi trasmette ad altri questa benevolenza, ripagando così il suo debito d'amore. Non occorre che noi rendiamo sempre un favore a chi ce lo fa, col pericolo di derubarlo della gioia del dare. Ma non dobbiamo mai mancare di condividere il nostro amore con un gesto amichevole od una parola incoraggiante.

In un breve, magnifico, articolo intitolato "Love" [Amore], Mrs. Eddy scrive (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 250): "L'Amore non può essere una mera astrazione, o bontà senza attività e potenza. Come qualità umana, il significato glorioso dell'affetto è più che parole: è la tenera, generosa, azione fatta in segreto; la silenziosa, incessante preghiera; il cuore dimentico di sè stesso che trabocca; la forma velata che esce di nascosto, per una missione di misericordia, da una porta di servizio; i piccoli piedi che corrono agili sul marciapiede; la mano gentile che apre la porta che conduce alla scarsità e tribolazione, malattia e tristezza, e che illumina così i luoghi oscuri della terra".

Vogliamo noi oggi, come dice Mrs. Eddy sulla stessa pagina, "fare forti richieste all'amore"?

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Metropolis of the Wind-Swept Desert

UNLIKE other conquerors, Genghis Khan did not settle down in the most luxurious part of his new dominion, Cathay. When he rode through the great wall after the fall of the Chins, he did not return. He left Muhuli there as war lord, and hastened back to the bare plateaus that were his birthright.

Here he had headquarters. Of the desert cities he selected Karakorum, the Black Sands, as his *ordu*.

And here he assembled everything that a nomad could desire. A strange city, Karakorum, a metropolis of the barrens. Wind-swept and sand-whipped. The dwellings, dried mud and thatch, arranged without any thought of streets. Around it, the domes of black felt *yurts*.

The years of privation and of wandering were past. Vast stables housed in winter picked herds of horses bearing the Khan's brand. Granaries guarded against famine—millet and rice for men, hay for the horses. Caravanserais sheltered travelers and visiting ambassadors, who were flocking out of all northern Asia.

From the south came Arab and Turkish merchants. With them Genghis Kahn established his own method of dealing. He did not like to haggle. If the merchants tried to bargain with him their goods were taken without payment; if, on the other hand, they gave everything to the Khan, they received in return gifts that more than paid them. . . .

Old Buddhist temples elbowed stone mosques, and the small wooden churches of Nestorian Christians. Every one was free to worship as he pleased as long as he obeyed the laws of the *Yassa*, and the rules of the Mongol camp.

Visitors were met by Mongol officers at the frontiers and forwarded to Karakorum with guides—word of their coming sent ahead by the busy couriers of the caravan routes. Once within sight of the grazing herds, the black domes of the *yurts*, and the rows of the *kibitkas* on the treeless and hill-less plain that surrounded the city of the Khan, they were taken in charge by the Master of Law and Punishment.

In obedience to an old custom of the nomads, they were made to pass between two large fires. . . . Then they were given quarters and food and—if the Khan signified his assent—were led into the presence of the Mongol conqueror.

He held his court within a high pavilion of white felt lined with silk. By the entrance stood a silver table set with mare's milk, fruit and meat, so that all who came to him could eat as much as they wished. On a dais at the far end of the pavilion sat the Khan on a low bench with Bourtai or another wife below him on the left side.

Few ministers attended him—Ye Liu Chutsai, perhaps, in his embroidered robes, majestic enough with his long beard and deep voice—a Ugur scribe with his roll of paper and brush—A Mongol *noyon*, honorary cup-bearer. On benches around the walls of the pavilion other nobles sat in decorous silence, wearing the long wadded coats, with hanging girdles, the uptilted white felt hats, the undress uniform of the horde. . . .

Strangers were expected to bring gifts with them. The gifts were taken in to the Khan before the visitors were passed in by the captain of that day's guard. Then the newcomers were searched for weapons and cautioned against touching the threshold of the pavilion or any of the ropes—if it were a tent. To speak to the Khan they must first kneel. After they had presented themselves at this *ordu* they must not depart until told to do so by the Khan.

Karakorum—now vanished under the encroaching sands of the Gobi—was ruled by an iron will. Men entering the *ordu* became servants of the Master of Thrones and Crowns. Other laws did not exist.—HAROLD LAMB, in "Genghis Khan, The Emperor of All Men." (New York: McBride.)

Call of the Footpath

THE other morning I walked into the town to meet a visitor. Having only just enough time, I stepped out briskly; but the sense of duty in my punctual head never reached my feet at all. No sooner did a little footpath cross my track than I found them wavering that way: it was all I could do to make them reasonable; rebellion inhabited every nail, rank anarchy was enthroned upon both uppers. I got them to the town at last, but I was exhausted. The worst of it is that my sympathies were with them all the while, and nothing but necessity saved me from giving way. My head was adamant, but, as the saying is, my heart was in my boots. . . .

But how seductive this call of the footpath is! However delightful the path you are at the moment treading may be, the next one always seems to promise a shade more of beauty or mystery. You see it fading away over the ridge, and the temptation to learn what happens after is intense. The fact that a footpath always goes somewhere is one of its charms, and to conjecture where a footpath goes is not the least pleasure of a country walk. "I expect it leads to that farm," says one. "No, I think it hits the road over there, and just cuts off this corner," says another. "Why shouldn't it be the path to—?" asks the third; and in the end there is nothing to do but try it. So are good rambles compassed.

Not that the open road is to be slighted. There it is, broad and white and hard; but the open road has no subtleties. Now a footpath is of a shy, retiring character, with unexpected turns and twists, dips and elevations, with unlooked-for shade and sun. Its voice is low beside the clarion call of the open road; but it is very sweet. The footpath is, in a way, more human than the road. To a certain extent a footpath is also a protest against the road. Being wayward itself, vagrom, capricious, its appeal is to the traveler whose sympathies are with those characteristics. The open road cries to a blunter, more direct mind.—E. V. LUCAS, in "Fireside and Sunshine." (New York: Dutton.)

We Listen to the Meadow-Folk

THE meadow is astir before anyone else—even before the sun calls her. But the cuckoo has heard her surreptitious movements, and loudly, insistently, he proclaims the fact.

Leaning from my window, I watch the meadow.

The next to spring from his grassy bed is the skylark. Aloft he flies, trilling forth his song. The green, brown and henna tips of the grasses seem to bend slightly in acknowledgment.

Soon the air is full of linnets' wings, and the chirpings and cheeps of innumerable small "fowles maken melodye." The scent of garden delphinium and night stock mingles with clover, sedge, and honeysuckle, and is wafted upward by the early breeze. The leaves of the tall border elms awake, and their whispering is audible.

From the distant cottage chimneys a wisp of smoke veils a bough—a cow wanders across the gap in the sweet briar hedge. Soon human voices mingle with the voice of the meadow. The early hammer of the builder is heard—the distant hoot of a motor horn.

Towards noon the meadow brightens in the sunshine and ripples in the cloud shades. Russet sedge, white-eyed daisies, and purple clover mingle with the gold of dandelions and buttercups. Across the grassy waves skim the sparrows and chaffinches. A wood pigeon, startled by a passer-by, rises with a sudden flutter of wings, a disturbed thrush seeks the fence post. The hush of noon does not quiet the insects. Their busy life revels in the heat. Red-eyed admiral butterflies greet the clover, and flit over the flowery tops of the grasses. A myriad tiny wings seek a safe landing.

So all day long beats the gentle life of the meadow, and when evening comes the larks again sing blithely. The roseate hues of the setting sun enhance the delicate beauty of the wild bloom, and kindle into luminous auras the horizon clouds.

Evening peace with its stillness draws on, and serene and silent lies the meadow.

K. N.

Tea Rose

DRAW nearer, moon,
Yellow and slender, blowing venturously
Against the still towered city.
My window is open.
Scatter your delicate, soft petals
Over my floor.
Fill my dim room with your
shimmering perfume.
Come, let me catch
The perfume of the skies!

—MORRIS ABEL BEER, in "Street Lamps." (Boston: Harold Vinal.)

From the Pincian Hill

DARTING like ebon shuttles
Jet black against the misty Roman sky
Of opalescent hues,
A thousand restless swallows
Weave their fruitless flight
On hidden looms held upright
In the morning air.

Restless they trace their unguessed
Themes of myth and poetry
With unseen threads as light
As their earth-free ascendancy.
Below them lie in patterns planned by men
And shaped in brick and stone
The soaring thoughts of their less fruitless
flight.

SAMUEL N. BAKER

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Mrs. Arnold Wins First Two Eastern Matches at Essex

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 16—All four seeded players advanced to the third round of the annual Essex County Club lawn tennis championship here yesterday. The seeded players, in order of ranking, are Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge; Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia; Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City. They all won in straight sets.

The feature of the opening day's play was provided by Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of Los Angeles. Mrs. Arnold, who earlier in the season declined a tentative place on the Wightman Cup team, changed her mind and left the California city on July 6. She arrived in Boston Sunday night and her belated entry in the Essex tourney was accepted.

Yesterday Mrs. Arnold opened her eastern grass-court campaign by winning two matches. In the first she defeated Frances Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., 6—2, 6—0, and in the second match she won 12 straight games to defeat Virginia Cross Mabley of Brookline.

Mrs. Fabyan, second ranking player in the United States, was not tested yesterday. She opened with a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Mrs. William Martin of Dedham and later in the day defeated Isabell Lawrence of Topsfield without dropping a game.

Miss Pedersen, who was seeded No. 3 because of her remarkable work at Longwood last week, drew a first-round bye. She defeated her second-round opponent, Mrs. Robert Morris of Boston and Cohasset, 6—0, 6—4. Miss Pedersen holds the United States girl championship.

Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, who won the Longwood final Sunday, drew a first-round bye. She moved into the third round with an easy 6—2, 6—2 victory over Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn.

Nancy Shaw of Beverly Farms defaulted her first-round match to Mrs. Harris, seeded No. 4. The Kansas City matron scored a 6—1, 6—2 second-round victory over Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass.

Other winners yesterday were Florence S. LeBoutillier of Long Island; Theodosia Smith of California; Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif.; Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas; Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich; Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., and Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif.

Football Income To Help Players

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 16 (AP)—Football income at San Jose State Teachers College will be used hereafter to provide room and board for members of the football squad during the grid season.

The announcement was made by President T. W. MacQuarrie, shortly after the school withdrew yesterday from the Far Western Conference.

"It is unfair," the president said, "to expect a boy to earn a living, play football and keep up his studies. Too many deserving youngsters have tried to do this only to find themselves dropped from school or suspended from athletic participation."

He added that "we are tired of having the Far Western Conference tell us how to handle athletes in the classroom, and are determined to set our own rules, which will be more stringent than the present standards."

Canadian Sloop Wins After a Bad Getaway

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Mist, six-meter Canadian sloop, overcame two bad breaks yesterday to take the first of three races for the Silas George Cup.

Off to a bad start when her American rivals pocketed her, the entry of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto sailed and defeated Meteor of the Rochester Yacht Club by four seconds after an 18-mile contest.

Jack, entry of the Crescent Yacht Club of Watertown, the defender, finished third, 1m. 7s., behind the winner.

Two Countries Lift Ban

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 16 (AP)—The long-drawn feud between the Finnish and Swedish National Athletic Associations which flared over the suspension of Paavo Nurmi before the Los Angeles Olympiad, ended tonight when both countries agreed to lift the ban which had been placed on each other's athletes. Peace was declared on the condition that the nations consult each other in the future before making decisions of international scope.

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Solution to Junior Crossword

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Ranking the Polo Players

WHEN it comes to the ranking of the great polo players of the world, the man who has to perform the task will find it most difficult, if not, indeed, an impossibility, to pass over the name of Devereux Milburn when it comes to filling the position of back. It is now some 35 years since the former captain of the United States "Big Four" first came out on a polo pony to try his hand at the "Sport of Kings" and yet, only a few days ago, he was galloping up and down the Meadowbrook Field and playing some of the best defensive polo that has been seen in a long, long time.

© Keystone
Devereux Milburn

Ranked Highly for Many Years

When the United States in 1908 made its second attempt to win back the Westchester Cup from Great Britain after it had originally lost it in 1886 and failed in its attempt to recapture it in 1902, Milburn's name appeared in the "Big Four" lineup for the first time. The other players were the Waterbury brothers—Larry and Monty—and Capt. Harry P. Whitney. From then on Milburn has been the player who has been called upon to defend Uncle Sam's goal posts from the British challengers and he has always done a very fine job. Ranked at 9 goals back in 1908, he was moved up to the maximum of 10 in 1921 and held that rating through 1928. And today he can hold his own with the best of the younger generation, as shown in a game played last week. In fact, if the British should challenge for the Westchester Cup within the next year or two, the selection committee would have to give Milburn serious consideration when picking the man to be at back.

Playing for Junior Title

This year a record entry-list is battling for the junior team championship of the United States and the games are being played at Morristown, N. J. Already a new champion is assured as the Burnt Mills Polo Club was eliminated in the first round. Due to the fact that the only restriction is that a team shall not carry a total handicap of more than 20 goals, a number of the high-ranking players of the country are taking part. This has added interest to the series since the time any player with a handicap of more than six goals was ineligible. Another feature of this year's series was the reappearance of Maj. Charles A. Wilkinson, who has in past years played a very prominent part in placing the United States Army at the top of the list of junior winners since 1921. This is a great season for the game of polo in America, and the junior championships are not only going to send some star players up to the senior ranks, but they are going to be followed by senior, open and international matches which will compare with any matches that have ever been played in this line of sports activities.

Two Scotsmen Impressive In British Track Meets

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Apart from J. E. Lovelock of New Zealand, whose great reputation as a miler has been brilliantly upheld by his performances in both Britain and America, the most impressive track runners in the first half of the 1935 British season were the two Scotsmen, J. C. Stothard, half-miler, and I. C. Young, sprinter. Stothard, the president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, is expected to do big things for the combined Oxford-Cambridge team against Harvard-Yale when the twelfth international intervarsity match of a highly popular series is decided at the White City Stadium, here, July 20. More than that, he is expected to make a bid for the Olympic 800-meter championship in Berlin next year. Britain has a proud post-war tradition in this race, for A. G. Hill won it at Antwerp in 1920, D. G. A. Lowe did so at Paris in 1924 and at Amsterdam in 1928, and Tom Hampson did so at Los Angeles in 1932.

With a view to increasing his already fine stamina, Stothard has been mixing miles with his half-miles this summer and he has been breaking records at both distances. Within the space of eight days he ran the fastest mile ever seen at Fenner's Ground, Cambridge—4m. 15.8s. for the varsity against a team representing the English Amateur Athletic Association. He set up a new national "best," 1m. 53.6s. for 880 yards in the Scottish championships at Hampden Park, Glasgow, and Saturday he won the British A. A. A. half-mile title in 1.53.3s.

A Great "Double"

I. C. Young's big achievement this season has been a fine double victory in the Scottish championships. He put up a new Scottish native record by winning the 100 yards in 9.8s. and he took the 220 yards in 22.6s. The only other occasion when 100 yards has been covered so fast in Scotland was as far back as 1913 and the runner then was the renowned English sprinter, W. R. Applegarth. Prior to Young's success, the native record stood to the joint credit of J. M. Cowie, A. R. Downer, E. H. Liddell, J. Crawford and Robin Murdoch, whose racing careers cover a period of 38 years. Murdoch won both sprints in the Scottish championships last year, with Young as runnerup.

Three men gained sprint "doubles" in the English divisional championships this year. They were A. G. Butler, better known as a wing three-quarter back for the famous Harlequins Rugby Football Club; Walter Rangeley, now accounted a veteran, and A. W. Green, another veteran. Here are the details of what they did:

Name and Division—	Time—100	Time—220
A. G. Butler, South	10.4s.	22.1s.
Rangeley, North	9.9s.	22.3s.
Green, Midland	10.1s.	22.8s.

I have been struck by the tenacity with which Scotsmen adhere to athletic championship titles once they have won them. At Glasgow, for instance, T. M. Riddell, of Shettleston Harriers, registered his eighth victory in the national mile race—it was his sixth in succession—A. C. Nicolson won the 16-pound shotput for the third time in consecutive years, D. Campbell gained his third successive win in the 56-pound weight throw, a typically Scottish event, and P. B. B. Ogilvie, formerly of Cambridge University, brought his string of consecutive wins in the pole vault up to seven. Before leaving the subject of the Scottish championships, reference must be made to J. P. Laidlaw's great run in the three miles. In the absence of the 1934 victor, J. M. B. Cale of South London Harriers, Laidlaw beat W. C. Wylie, Darlington Harriers, in 14m. 46.4s., the best time ever returned for this event in the Scottish championships.

The English track meet which draws the biggest crowd each year is that known as "The British Games." It is promoted by a newspaper and includes always an international inter-club competition. This summer, teams entered from the Achilles Club, confined to past and present Oxford and Cambridge athletes; the Orgryte Idrott Sallskap, of Sweden; the Milocarian Athletic Club, recruited from officers in the British navy, army and air force; the London Athletic Club, most famous of all English "open" clubs; the Atalanta Club, which may be described as the Achilles Club of the Scottish universities, and Stade Français, the oldest French athletic club. That was the order taken by the competitors in the final ranking of the competition, with 35, 33½, 29, 27½, 23½ and 19½ points, respectively.

Tommy Green at it Again

The issue hung in the balance until the very last event, the medley relay. If the Swedes had finished first or second in this race, the trophy at stake would have gone abroad for the first time since it was put up in 1931. London A. C. came into the competition for the first time, owing to the absence of Berliner Sports Club, due to the German athletic authorities' edict that no Germans may compete abroad until after the Olympic Games of 1936. The L. A. C., with more or less a scratch team, did exceedingly well to finish fourth. The salient recollections of the meeting are J. V. Powell's victory for L. A. C. in the half-mile in 1m. 56s.—his first race since he returned from a tour with the only official track team ever sent from Britain to Australia—and the success in the 100 yards of A. W. Sweeney, Milocarian A. C., British Empire champion for 100 and 220 yards.

I notice that T. W. Green, winner of the 50,000-meter walk at the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1932, has not yet retired from competition, in spite of the announcement last year that he intended to do so. He turned out recently in the English Road Walking Association's annual championship over the Olympic distance and finished second in 4h. 39m. 47s. The victor was H. H. Whitlock, who passed Green within half-a-mile of the finish and won by about 150 yards. T. Lloyd Johnson, R. W. A. champion last year, came in third with a time of 4h. 45m. 48s. The team championship went to Green's club, Belgrave Harriers.

The Kinnaird Trophy, awarded annually at a popular inter-club meet organized by the Polytechnic Harriers, has been won this year by the Achilles Club, which totalled 52 points, with Polytechnic Harriers, the holders, second, (36 points), London A. C., third, (28½), Milocarian A. C., fourth, (24½), Blackheath Harriers, fifth, (19), and South London Harriers, sixth, (13). The Marathon Race, always a much-appreciated event in connection with this meeting, was won by A. J. Norris, of the Polytechnic Harriers. His time for the 26 miles 385 yards from Windsor to London, was the fifth slowest since the race was instituted in 1909—2h. 48m. 37.8s. But that is no reason why we should not reproduce on this page today the picture taken of this gallant little runner as he lined up to receive one of the biggest and most ornate challenge prizes in the world of sport.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	54	37	.593
Memphis	51	38	.573
New Orleans	49	41	.544
Nashville	48	43	.527
Chattanooga	45	44	.506
Little Rock	40	48	.465
Birmingham	36	55	.396
Knoxville	34	53	.391

Results July 15

New Orleans 9, Birmingham 8.
Chattanooga 2, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 11, Memphis 0.
Only games.

Amusements

BOSTON

LOEW'S STATE — NOW PLAYING — Grace Moore — In her newest musical sensation — Love Me Forever — "HER BEST PICTURE" — with Leo Carrillo — OTHER SCREEN TREATS

Long Island Polo Players Continue Their Supremacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNT MILLS, N. J., July 16—Long Island polo players and ponies continued to assert their supremacy as the leading headquarters of the sport, by winning the second pair of games in the national junior championship yesterday at the Burnt Mills Polo Club, placing one team, the Ramblers, in the semifinal round as the result of a victory over the United States Army team, and with the Roslyn four scoring over another Long Island aggregation, Aknusti, formed of the Gerry family, in the remaining first-round match. Long Island had also furnished the winners in the games on Sunday.

The victory of the Ramblers over the officers was something of a surprise, as the United States Army has been in the finals nine times, and seven times champion since the officers organized polo teams after the war. It was a close battle, however, ending 7 to 6, with Maj. C. A. Wilkinson, moving up to No. 1, to replace Lieut. J. H. Stadler, with Lieut. E. A. Walker, a recent star of West Point, filling in at No. 2. Wilkinson played brilliant polo and scored three of his teams goals. Walker, while scoring two for Army, also donated one to the opponents, while J. C. "Cocie" Rathbone, back for Ramblers, showed much of his old-time skill with four goals to his credit. Townsend Winmill, a recent graduate of Harvard, was also effective for the winners.

Scores were few and far between in the match between Roslyn and Aknusti, as both sides found themselves unable to score on the strange surroundings. Not until the third chukker did any score come, but the Hoppings and Preece for Roslyn then broke loose in brilliant attacks, and came to the end of the fourth chukker with a lead of 4 to 1. In the fifth the younger Gerrys, Edward and Robert Jr., tied up the score at 3 all. But Preece was now exhibiting his finest ponies and horsemanship, and while his associates fell back on defense, he added two more goals to the total of Roslyn, to win the game at 6 to 4.

Mid-Summer Skating And Hockey Scheduled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 16—Four ranking teams in Canada and the United States will be seen in action here between July 21 and Aug. 11, during the mid-summer indoor ice season, it was announced here.

The Montreal Royals will defend the Baoust Challenge Trophy against the St. Nicholas Club of New York City in the first hockey series July 27 and 28. On Aug. 3 and 4, the Ottawa All-Stars will face the Lake Placid Athletic Club team.

In addition to the hockey contests an ice gymkhana will be held July 31 and the fourth annual mid-summer figure skating "operetta" will be staged Aug. 9 and 10.

Many of the serious skaters will invade Lake Placid next Sunday to be on hand for the fresh ice and practice for 21 days.

Women Aquatic Stars To Race in New York

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 15—Practically every candidate for the women's section of the Olympic swimming team of the United States next year will be seen in action this week in the new pool of the Manhattan Beach Swimming Association, when the annual outdoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union are staged in a four-day meet beginning Thursday. Katherine Rawls, Lenore Kight, Alice Bridges, Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Claudia Eckert, Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, June Burr, and many newer stars, are listed among the 11 championship events, and provision also has been made for the future stars in a number of junior handicap events.

All of last year's champions, with the sole exception of Miss Rawls, holder of the springboard diving title, who will concentrate this year on the swimming events, will defend their titles, with Miss Kight entered in three events as champion at quarter-mile, half-mile and mile freestyle swims. She will also compete as a member of the champion team of the Carnegie Library Club, Pittsburgh, in the 800-yard relay.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	23	.689
St. Louis	47	29	.618
Chicago	46	32	.590
Pittsburgh	43	37	.538
Cincinnati	37	42	.468
Brooklyn	33	42	.440
Philadelphia	31	45	.408
Boston	31	50	.266

Results July 15

St. Louis 13, Boston 6.
Cincinnati 13, New York 6.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1. (10 innings)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	28	.632
Detroit	49	32	.605
Chicago	42	32	.568
Cleveland	39	36	.520
Boston	41	38	.519
Philadelphia	33	42	.440
Washington	33	45	.423
St. Louis	22	54	.289

Results July 15

St. Louis 3, Washington 2. (11 innings)

St. Louis Clubs Release Two

ST. LOUIS, July 16 (AP)—The Browns have announced the release of Pitcher Roy Hansen, left-hander, who came from Albany of the International League. He will return to Albany. At the same time the Cardinals released Charlie Wilson, infielder, to Rochester, an International League Redbird farm.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 16, 1910

THE Boston Red Sox extended their winning streak to six games, beating the great Ed Walsh of Chicago, and are now within one half game of the second-place New York Highlanders in the American League pennant race. Ed Cicotte pitched for the winners, who have won 21 out of their last 29 games. Tris Speaker hit a single, triple and homer for the Red Sox and scored two runs.

New York's Lead In National Is Now Five Games

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Louis Cardinals gained one full game on the leading New York Giants in the National League pennant race yesterday and it seems only proper that Dizzy Dean should have been the man to pilot the Cards to victory. Pitching against the Boston Braves, he registered his fifteenth triumph of the current baseball season, thereby giving the Cardinals their eleventh straight victory and the Braves their eighth successive defeat.

Dean was not at his best, but then, he didn't need to be. His mates drove Fred Frankhouse, who started in the box for Boston, to the showers in the third inning. At the end of the fourth inning the score was 12 to 2. The final score was 13 to 6.

Leo Durocher and Joe Medwick led the St. Louis attack, the former hitting a pair of home runs and two singles for a perfect day at bat, and also driving in seven runs. The National and major league record for runs batted in in a single game is 12, established by Jim Bottomley of these same Cardinals on Sept. 16, 1924. The American League mark is held by Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics at nine, a figure he set on Aug. 14, 1933. Both Bottomley and Foxx are well known for their slugging ability, while Durocher, ordinarily, is one of the weakest batters in the league.

While the Cardinals were walking all over the Braves, the Cincinnati Reds were doing likewise t the New York Giants, at Crosley Field. The final score of this game was 13 to 6. Hal Schumacher, ace right-hander of the Giants, failed to stop the Reds, who have won six straight games. Until yesterday, Schumacher had an unbroken string of 11 victories this season, and a record of 14 triumphs and only one tie over the Reds since May 19, 1932.

Don Brennan, a right-hander who pitched two-thirds of an inning, gets credit for the victory over Schumacher. Three times the Reds came from behind, and they finally clinched the game with a six-run rally in the seventh. Goodman made four of the winners' 18 hits.

This defeat reduced New York's lead in the pennant race to five games. The Cardinals are second and the Cubs third. The Giants' pitching has suddenly gone to pieces and the Cardinals are playing great baseball.

Two games in back of the Cards are the Cubs, who yesterday captured their eighth straight by beating the Phillies in 10 innings, 2 to 1. This contest was a pitchers' battle between Larry French and Bucky Walters until the ninth inning. Both boxmen retired in that frame, the former in favor of Warneke, who gets credit for the triumph. The Cubs loaded the bases in their half of the ninth with only one out, but Pezzullo, who replaced Walters, retired the side without a score.

The Cubs won the game in the tenth by scoring an unearned run. Billy Herman was on first base, as a result of his single, when Ethan Allen let Phil Cavarretta's hit go through his legs for a two-base error, Herman scoring on the play.

In the American League, only one game was scheduled. At Washington, the last-place St. Louis Browns defeated the Senators in 11 innings, 3 to 2.

The hero of this battle was Lyn Lary, shortstop recently traded by the Senators to the Browns. Lary's double in the eleventh inning drove home the deciding run. It was his only hit in five trips to the plate. The Browns scored their first two runs early in the game, but the Senators tied the score in the sixth inning. Andrews pitched sensational ball for the Browns in the pinches, holding off the losers despite a 13-hit attack.

Earl Whitehill worked through the 11 innings for Washington and also was touched for 13 safeties. The defeat pushed the Senators deeper into seventh place.

Two Receive Top Money

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16 (AP)—Officials of the 200-mile national motorcycle championship race staged in Keene, N. H., Sunday, decided yesterday at a meeting here to declare the event a non-championship affair, credit Babe Pancrede of Woonsocket, R. I., and Arvo Johnson of Keene with having finished in a tie for first place, and award each rider top money of $200. This special meeting was called when officials could not agree on a winner at the Keene track following the grind which saw Pancrede and Johnson finish split seconds apart. So close together did the riders finish that check sheets, pit stewards and timers all disagreed on the winner.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	52	36	.591
Toronto	50	40	.556
Baltimore	50	41	.549
Buffalo	47	41	.534
Syracuse	48	44	.522
Newark	44	46	.489
Rochester	36	53	.404
Albany	33	59	.359

Results July 15

Toronto 5, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 0.
Only games.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	54	34	.614
Indianapolis	47	38	.553
Columbus	46	38	.548
Milwaukee	43	40	.518
Kansas City	42	40	.512
St. Paul	39	43	.476
Toledo	37	47	.440
Louisville	27	55	.329

Results July 15

Louisville 5, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.
Only games.

Mrs. Davis Takes Medal

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick J. Davis, of Providence, Rhode Island State Champion, won the medal yesterday in the 18-hole qualifying round of the Griswold cup golf tournament with a score of 79 over the Shenecossett Country Club course. Runner-up honors were captured by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, former national champion and several times winner of the Griswold cup. Mrs. Vare carded an 80, while Jean Bauer of Providence, winner of the tournament last year, posted an 81.

Reshevsky Wins in Seventh

ARMOUTH, Eng., July 16 (AP) — Play was resumed yesterday in the international chess tournament and three games decided in the early session of the seventh round. Samuel Reshevsky of New York, E. Klein of Hungary, and L. Prins of Holland were the winners. The summary: Prins, Holland, defeated Ivanoff, England; Butcher, England, lost to Klein, Hungary; Reshevsky, United States, defeated Kitto, England; Dr. Seitz, Germany, adjourned with Wood, England; Conde, Mexico, adjourned with Miss Menchik, Czechoslovakia; Fajarowitz, England, adjourned with Graf, Germany.

Sporting Around the Hub

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Being Watched at Essex

TWO rounds of singles matches were completed in the Essex County Club women's lawn tennis tournament at Manchester-by-the-Sea yesterday. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, who bowed out of the Longwood tournament last week to 19-year-old Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., moved into the third round. The play during the rest of the tourney will be watched closely in view of the coming Wightman Cup matches with England. Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles, Calif., and Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., prospective Wightman Cup players, recently arrived from overseas, were surprise entrants in the Essex doubles, which start today. The Misses Babcock and Andrus were promptly topseeded ahead of Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Mrs. George W. Wightman, donor of the famous international trophy.

Threatening weather caused the postponement of the men's singles and doubles yesterday in the North Shore tennis championships at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott. Play in the women's singles is scheduled to get under way today, with the women's doubles and mixed doubles starting tomorrow.

Watson Sets New Ponkapoag Record—In an exhibition game at Ponkapoag G. C., Canton, Mass., yesterday, Alex Watson of the Hudson River Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y., established a new course record of 70. Paired with his brother, Archie W. M. Watson, Hayston Golf Club, Scotland, on a visit to this country, they defeated Clarence M. Gibney, Ponkapoag professional, and Pat Mahoney. The previous record of 71 was established last week by Carl Neitleblat of Worcester. Alex Watson's record-breaking card:

Out	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	4—34
In	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	3—36—70

Redskins to Play Seven Home Games—At least seven home games have been listed for the Boston Redskins next fall, according to information released yesterday by President Joe Carr of the National Professional Football League. The Boston pros open their season at Fenway Park, Sept. 29, meeting the Brooklyn Dodgers, and close on Dec. 1 with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The rest of the home schedule lists the following Redskins' opponents: Oct. 6—New York Giants, last year's world champions; Oct. 13—Detroit Lions on their first Boston visit; Nov. 3—Philadelphia Eagles; Nov. 10—Chicago Bears; Nov. 24—Chicago Cardinals.

The playoff game this year is set for Dec. 15, to be played in the city of the winning western team. In 1934 the game was played in New York, the eastern division winner.

White Mountain Tennis—Play in the 30th annual tennis tournament of the White Mountains and New Hampshire state championships got under way at Crawford Notch yesterday, despite a strong wind. One upset was recorded when young David S. Burt of Old Lyme, Conn., and No. 1 player on the Phillips Exeter Academy team, defeated Franklyn Osgood, Great Neck, L. I., a seeded player, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubleheader Tomorrow—The Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians are scheduled to play two games tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, the first game starting at 1:30.

Here and There — Jim Fogerty of Myopia and Bobby Knowles of The Country Club won the P. G. A. amateur-pro tourney at the Tedesco course yesterday, with rounds of 69 and 70 for 139 gross, and a net of 133 . . . Bob Bowditch, defending champion, stroked his way to the finals of the all-Worcester tennis tourney. He will meet Phil Jameson for the 1935 title . . . Mrs. Frederick J. Davis of Providence, three times winner of the Rhode Island golf championship, won the qualifying medal with a 79 in the 17th annual Griswold Cup tournament at Shennecosett, Eastern Point, Conn., yesterday.

Mrs. Jarrett Out of Championship

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 16 — Word has been received by A. A. U. officials that Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett will not be able to compete in the women's senior swimming championships which are to take place under the auspices of the Manhattan Beach Swimming Association next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Jarrett, who is the holder of many backstroke records, is in Dallas, Texas, and cannot leave for the meet.

Coach Kiphuth Says Prospects Bright

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—Chances of the United States swimming team in the Olympic Games next year at Berlin will be the best since 1928, in the opinion of Robert Kiphuth, Yale University coach.

Kiphuth and 15 American stars sail for Japan today to meet the sons of Nippon in international competition, Aug. 17 to 19.

"This team shows more promise than any since the games at Amsterdam," Kiphuth said yesterday. "Our 800-meter relay team of Ralph Flanagan, Jack Medica, Jimmy Gilhula and Johnny Macionis, should be the best we have ever had. We have some fine young prospects who will gain valuable experience on this trip.

"From all we hear, the Japanese will be the ones to beat again at the next Olympics. Our competition with them next month will be a pre-Olympics test of great importance and I look for our boys to make a very creditable showing."

Clarke Returns to Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Bill Clarke, who coached Princeton baseball teams for 21 years, will return to his former position next year to replace John H. Jefferies Jr., head coach of Tiger ball teams for the past three seasons, whose resignation was announced yesterday by Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the university's council on athletics. Dell also announced that R. Kenneth Fairman, star athlete of the class of 1934, will take Jefferies' place as head basketball coach during the coming year. Fairman, who was captain and outstanding league forward of the 1934 basketball team, acted as Jefferies's assistant this year, coaching the freshman five. Jefferies, who has been baseball coach for three years and basketball coach for one year, resigned after he and Princeton athletic officials were unable to reach an agreement upon the duration of a new contract.

Senators Buy Hansen

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Pitcher Roy Hansen, released by the St. Louis Browns, has been acquired by Washington and transferred to the Senator's Chattanooga farm in the Southern Association. The big southpaw was returned by St. Louis to Albany and Washington obtained him from the International League club.

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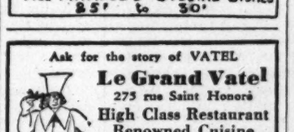

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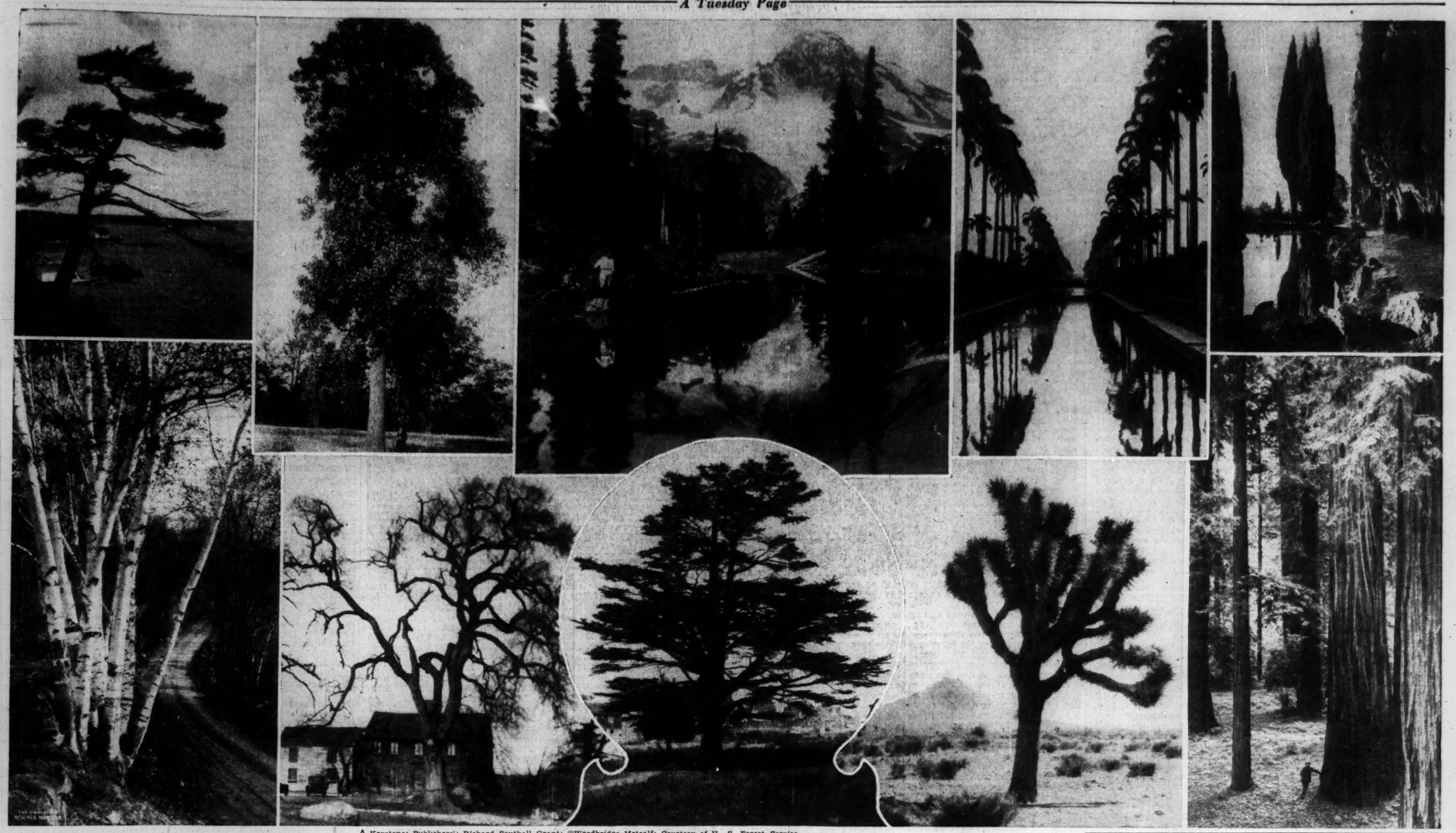
Our Friends the Trees—A Garden Club Study Plan

Gardening

A Tuesday Page



Keystone; Publishers'; Richard Southall Grant; ©Woodbridge Metcalf; Courtesy of U. S. Forest Service.

A Few Illustrations for a Study of Our Grand and Beautiful Friends, the Trees. Upper Row—1. Wind-Swept Pine, Peak Island, Maine, Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by Alvah B. Small. 2. Yellow Poplar, Magnificent Giant of the American West. 3. What Would Mirror Lake, Rainier National Park, Be Without Its Trees! 4. Avenue of Palms, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, a Photograph Sent to the Camera Club by William Cohen. 5. Tall and Dramatic Are the Cypresses of Italy. These Are in Frascati, and of the Villa Falconieri-Laghetto. Lower Row—1. White Birches Are Often Called "Ladies of the Forest," Here Glimpsed Along a New Hampshire Byway in Early Spring. 2. Scene Dear to Those Who Love New England. Great Elm Guarding the Old Hartwell House Near Concord, Mass., Built in 1636. 3. Fine Specimen of the Cedar of Lebanon, Located in Flushing, L. I. 4. The Joshua Tree, Strange and Decorative, Is at Home in the Deserts of the American Southwest. 5. The Oldest of New World Trees Are Said to Be the Redwoods of California

Tree Topics for Study

Cycle of Subjects for Club Programs

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER we consider trees in the winter when the earth has reclaimed the foliage of summer and bare branches are etched against a blue winter sky, in spring when a dainty design in filigree of spring buds is gracing each branch and twig, in summer when the tree has become a canopy of leafy green, or in the autumn when the withdrawal of the green coloring matter of the leaves has created the brilliant tints of the "Fall o' the Year," we find them a fascinating subject of study.

Such subjects as what trees to grow, how to grow them, their relative merits and interesting characteristics, how to know or recognize various trees, and many other topics, will claim our attention and provide a great number of interesting discusions and talks.

Perhaps it will be well to begin with a consideration of the selection and planting of trees. Under this general topic you might study such subjects as "The Best Trees for Home Planting in Our Locality," "Trees for Street and Avenue Planting," "Trees for Our Small Gardens," "The Preparation of Soil, Correct Planting Season and Methods of Planting," etc.

Under "Care of Trees" you will study "Cultivation and Protection," "Control of Insects Which Are Injurious to Deciduous Trees," "Tree Surgery," "Feeding and Watering the Trees," etc. Perhaps some observant, civic-minded member would like to make a survey of the trees of your neighborhood and possibly cite examples of neglect or mutilation. Service companies and poorly trained city workers can harm the trees of your community greatly and your trees may need some defenders.

You will want to study the world's famous trees. The "Historical Trees of Various Lands" will bring to mind the trees planted in France as a sign of public rejoicing, a significant custom, particularly during the Revolution of 1789, and the fact that one of these "Liberty trees," planted in 1792, still stands in front of the Town Hall of Montparnasse. Will our "Memorial trees" stand as long? Some of America's historical trees will include the Charter Oak at Hartford, Conn., the loss of which in a windstorm of 1856 was considered a great misfortune, and the Washington elm which saw the gathering of a great army in 1775 and 1776 from its vantage point at Cambridge, Mass., and survived until August, 1923. "Trees Noted for Age and Size" will also be a topic for consideration under the subject of famous trees.

Identity of trees or how to know the trees will call for "A Study of Tree Leaves" and consideration of a topic which might be entitled "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them." Under the latter topic we will learn that one of the most certain and reliable methods of identification is by fruits and seed pods.

Winter study of the trees might lead to discussion of "Tree Silhouettes," or "Deciduous Trees Valued for Their Winter Effect." Of interest also would be a study of the variety in tree barks in their comparative thickness, form, color, etc.

Of course, you will want to study various tree families and a few groups are suggested. Trees which have beautiful flowers will be of interest and will include such delightful subjects as "The Exotic Flowering Horse Chestnut," "The Beautiful Tulip Tree," "The Linden, Mecca of the Honey Bee," "The Catalpa or Indian Bean," "The Dove Tree and Its Interesting History," etc.

Under the general topic "Three Graces," you might discuss the "Birches, the Ladies of the Woods," "Willows of Supple Grace," and "Poplar Grace," giving especial attention in the latter subject to the quaking aspens and the Lombardy poplars.

Tree Immigrants

Considering "Some Tree Immigrants" will lead to a discussion of "The Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree," "The Yellow-Flowered Koelreuteria Paniculata," and "Sophora Japonica, the Pagoda Tree."

Other trees which we should study might include "The Peerless Elm," "Oak, Symbol of Stability," "Various Members of the Maple Family," "The Beech, the Mother of the Forest," "Ash Tree, the Venus of the Woods," "The Valiant Locust Tree," "The Tamarack or Larch," "Ailanthus, the Tree of Heaven, of Feathery Grace and Ignominious Repute," and "The Plane Tree or Buttonwood."

If you wish to include trees which might be called overgrown shrubs, since they seldom grow to be large trees, you will wish to study the "Magnolias," "The Redbud," "The Cornus Groups," "Members of the Prunus Family," and "The Ornamental Hawthorns."

Summary of Tree Subjects

Selection and Planting of Trees—The Best Trees for Home Planting in Our Locality; Trees for Street and Avenue Planting; Trees for Our Small Gardens; The Preparation of Soil, Correct Planting Season and Methods of Planting.

Care of Trees—Cultivation and Protection of Trees; Control of Insects Which Are Injurious to Deciduous Trees; Tree Surgery; Feeding and Watering the Trees; Care of the Trees in Our City.

Famous Trees—Historical Trees of Various Lands; Trees Noted for Age and Size.

Identity of Trees—A study of Tree Leaves; By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them.

Trees in Winter—Tree Silhouettes; Deciduous Trees Valued for Their Winter Effect; Winter Study of Tree Bark.

Trees With Beautiful Flowers—The Exotic Flowering Horse Chestnut; The Beautiful Tulip Tree, The Linden, Mecca of the Honey Bee; The Catalpa or Indian Bean; The Dove Tree and Its Interesting History.

Three Graces—Birches, the Ladies of the Woods; Willows of Supple Grace; Poplar Grace.

Some Tree Immigrants—The Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree; Koelreuteria Paniculata; Sophora Japonica, the Pagoda Tree.

Various Trees—The Peerless Elm; Oak, Symbol of Stability; The Maple Family; Beech, the Mother of the Forest; Ash Tree, the Venus of the Woods; The Valiant Locust Tree; The Tamarack or Larch; The Ailanthus; The Plane Tree or Buttonwood.

Shrub Trees—Magnolias of Merit; The Redbud; The Cornus Groups; Members of the Prunus Family; The Ornamental Hawthorns.

(An article suggesting program subjects for Garden Clubs is published on this page about the middle of each month.)

Repairing Walks and Steps

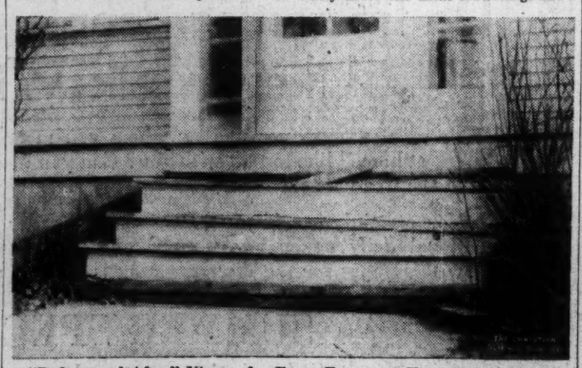
This is the first of a series of short articles describing home improvements suggested by the Federal Housing Administration.

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

A HOME is often judged by the sidewalks and steps leading to it, because they are the first things a visitor sees. Sometimes, indeed, the only outstanding thing.

Many home owners are now taking advantage of loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration to increase the beauty, attractiveness, and usefulness of their porches and



"Before and After" Views of a Front Entrance, Showing Residence in Glen Ellyn, Ill., Whose Owner Had Front Steps Rebuilt Through the Aid of the Insured Loan Plan of the Federal Housing Administration

to eliminate the hazards of defective steps.

In Parkersburg, W. Va., city heads recently led the modernization campaign by sending notices to 1300 property owners whose sidewalks were in various states of disrepair. LaGrange, Ill., carried on a similar campaign, citing the municipal regulations regarding the maintenance of sidewalks. Owners were urged to meet the regulations as soon as possible. Fort Wayne, Ind., reports that it is also rigidly enforcing city regulations regarding sidewalks at the present time.

In laying a concrete walk, the Federal Housing Administration reminds home owners, drainage should be provided so that water will not accumulate under it. If the drainage is good, the concrete may be poured directly on the ground, although in better construction the practice is to lay a base of about six inches of cinders or gravel. This is covered with 3½ to 4 inches of mixed aggregate concrete, over which is poured three quarters of an inch to an inch of fine concrete. Wood forms are usually used to obtain straight sides and to keep dirt out of the concrete. They are placed so that the edges of the boards mark the surface of the walk and are used as guides in leveling. The surface of the walk should be about two inches above the adjoining soil.

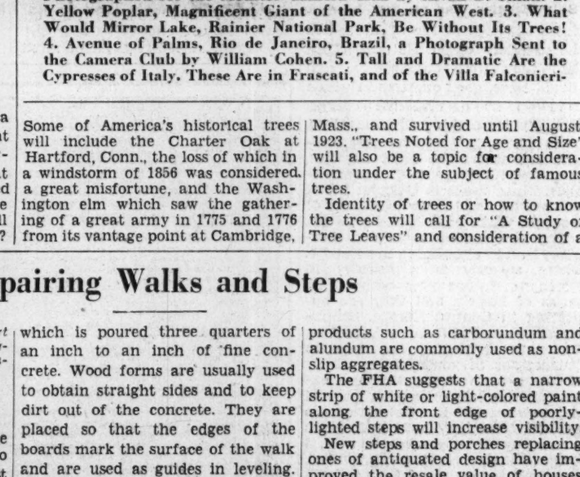
To prevent the sidewalk or any other concrete surface from becoming slippery, a hair broom can be brushed over the surface immediately after the final troweling. Hard products such as carborundum and alundum are commonly used as nonslip aggregates.

The FHA suggests that a narrow strip of white or light-colored paint along the front edge of poorly-lighted steps will increase visibility.

New steps and porches replacing ones of antiquated design have improved the resale value of houses in a number of cases. As a finishing touch shrubbery is planted around the new porch to give privacy and add charm.

Housing loans may also be used to build flower boxes if they are installed as a permanent part of the house. Many garden improvements are also being made available to those whose income otherwise would not allow for immediate work. While the planting of commercial gardens and orchards is not permissible under the law, trees and plants are allowable when they are part of the landscape improvement. Rustic walks, bridges, trellises, vines and pools may also be financed under the government plan.

The Federal Housing Administration makes no loans itself. The home owner decides what improvements he wants to make in his property, then goes to an insured bank or finance company to get the loan. The Housing Administration insures such institutions against 20 per cent loss of all the modernization loans they make. Over 4800 approved financial institutions in all parts of the United States are now giving this type of credit. Today more than 186,000 modernization loans have been approved.



Courtesy Federal Housing Administration

For the Screen Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a full-length screen door that bulges outward because the screen itself is so often pushed, instead of the door handle?

A simple and effective way to remedy this is to use curtain rods. Of course, ready made bars can be bought, but this curtain-rod device can be inexpensively contrived at home. Flat extension rods of metal that do not corrode readily, should be used. Another advantage of using the extension rods is that they can be fitted to practically any width screen door.

These rods are fastened across the inside of the door horizonatally. They are placed in the middle or slightly below—where the hand most readily pushes the door outward. If there are children, they should be fastened even lower, so that children can push the door open without reaching to the handle. The rods are fastened at each end to the wooden frame of the door. They do not require any paint, but can be enamelled to match the door frame if it seems desirable.

Gardeners' Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Edition of Old Friend

CONSIDERING how your Garden Editor welcomed, not only professionally but personally, the new edition of L. H. Bailey's "Hortus" and has used it vigorously ever since, you should have heard of it e'er this. "Hortus," in case you don't happen to know, is a concise dictionary of gardening and general horticulture—or so it styles itself. We have one at home and we have one in the office and we make both of them work hard for their board and keep. Many of your requests for information are answered by your editor perusing its fascinating pages, while at home we have become a Useful-Neighbor-to-Gardening-Friends more than once because of our second copy. Of course it is grand to have that really imposing set of tomes known to the world as Bailey's "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," and if you go in for gardening in a big way—and maybe if you don't—you would want to own these three excellent reference books. But if you are the sort of gardener that most of us are, you might not feel the need of so exhaustive a work, therefore you are in line for our good friend "Hortus." As far as that goes, "Hortus" is a handy addition to the larger work, too, for quick reference.

"Hortus" is a dictionary of plant names and histories—which tells you something about it. If you have a common name and look it up, you will be referred to the Latin name, at which point you may learn the full name, the family, all the sisters and cousins and aunts, the background or ancestors, and a full description of the culprit. In addition to this, you will learn what sort of soil and treatment it enjoys as well as its bad and good habits. Really an illuminating experience, and fun enough to read for the reading, let alone the authority it swiftly gives you in the eyes of the Inquiring Neighbor. As a matter of fact, we never have plumbed the depths of the book. Under titles like Cactus, or Perennials or Herbs, are able articles on these subjects -- interesting too. A nice little article on Roof Gardening, and a fascinating, generously illustrated one on Grafting come to hand as we turn the pages of our new edition. The supplement brings "Hortus" up to date, for many (a surprising many) additions to the garden have been made in the last five years. Look up the Sedums and other rock garden plants and you will see what we mean.

"Hortus" is published by Macmillan Company, New York, is compiled by L. H. Bailey, the garden authority, and by Ethel Zoe Bailey. It is as good a five dollars' worth of reference for the home gardener as we have found.

Collection of Garden Poems

"Up From the Earth" is a collection of garden poems chosen and decorated by Sylvia Spencer. It covers the rather ambitious period of 1300 B. C. to 1935 A. D. and suffers and gains accordingly. In its some 300-odd pages, Homer, Li Po, John Dryden, Oscar Wilde, Bliss Carmen, Amy Lowell, Siegfried Sassoon and Dos Passos rub elbows in easy chronological companionship. The decorations, which we find a bit sparingly supplied, carry out this rather serious-minded selection, by hinting of the ancient herbal or gardeners' chronicle in their quaint delicacy. The task set herself by this collector, has, as one readily sees, a definite historical impetus. The book lacks many of one's favorite poems, while giving one an interesting survey of the garden interests in great poets down the years. If the chronological approach results in a preponderance of muses, glades, Oebalia's towers and such artificial poesy of an earlier time, it also results in a certain sense of unity concerning man's preoccupation with natural beauty and garden loveliness. We should say that the collector has evidently made a diligent study in searching out poems for this volume, for the anthology has the earmarks of sound knowledge. Of her purpose we shall let her speak, as in her preface:

I decided to include only those poems which referred to actual gardens—those presenting a definite garden picture—and to omit all sentimental flights of imagery, as well as flower, bird, and tree poems. These specifications, although achieving greater unity and perhaps concentrating the subject matter around a central point, at the same time, regrettably, prevented the inclusion of many famous names. So few poets, it is interesting to note, praised the garden itself, in comparison to the number who have eulogized individual flowers or dealt specifically with some concomitant phenomena set apart from the whole.

"Up From the Earth" is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park St., Boston, at $2.50.

M. J. T.

A Dust Mulch For Hot Weather

Dry weather and a light soil oftentimes mean the end of an otherwise good vegetable garden. There are precautions, however, which may be taken, and the simplest and easiest is the dust mulch.

Going to work on the basis that there is always, even in the driest of soils, a constant upward flow of moisture from below, the business of the dust mulch is obviously to capture and retain that moisture before it is dispated by coming in contact with the air.

This is done by loosening the subsoil and pulverizing the surface, and thereby relieving the pressure which forces the moisture to the surface. Aside from adding a good humus to the soil, this ancient method of moisture conservation is the best.

Modern Walls

By using different colors on the walls, the division of a room into spaces for different purposes may be suggested. Paul Wiener, in designing a room for his New York apartment, had the two walls of the book corner painted white, while the alcove containing a couch at the opposite end of the room is painted blue. The fourth wall is red. These colors are repeated and harmonized in the paintings and in the tones of the modern rug. White appears again in the hand-woven chenille window curtains, the leather cover of the tubular metal easy chair and the painted bookshelves.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Small Tots Learn to Be Themselves

Nursery School Seeks to Help Them Solve Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kan.

"WE HAVE no problem children — only children with problems!" This was the emphatic statement of Mrs. Helen Fisher, who is directing the nursery school at Kansas State College this summer, when the writer asked her about "the problem children of the nursery." That brief declaration proved the keynote to her attitude toward her little charges. She met issues as they came up calmly, sensibly. And issues there were—a half dozen of them in the morning of observation.

This nursery school, by the way, is the laboratory course for college women taking the child guidance course. It was organized nine years ago to give upperclassmen actual experience in working with children and has two separate groups of children: the West School, for those from eighteen months to three years old; and the East School, for those between three and five. Each has separate rooms and separate playgrounds.

The first "boy with a problem" that morning was two-year-old, solemn-eyed Davie, who had been in the nursery school only a week. Davie had theretofore insisted on sitting by Mrs. Fisher and holding her hand or in snuggling up to one of the college girl assistants, instead of mingling with the other children.

Association With Other Children

"It isn't good for a child to be too much with adults," explained Mrs. Fisher, who is herself the mother of two little boys. "He doesn't develop self-reliance so well, nor learn as quickly to adjust himself to others. There is more likely to be an even give-and-take between two children than between an adult and a child. He learns more, too, from his equals, is less likely to be imitative rather than creative and independent.

"How to handle such a problem? Well, the first thing to do is to get the child interested in working with materials—sand, blocks and the like. The next logical step will be playing with other children who are also working with materials—it's a fairly easy transition. You notice that he's quite happy this morning playing in the sand by himself. If you'd return in a week, you'd likely see him playing with some of the other children."

Brown-eyed Mary was another child-with-a-problem when she first came to the nursery school. A likable and interesting child, she never made a motion but that she looked around to see if Mrs. Fisher or some of the college girls were watching. "The antidote for that, of course, was to ignore her," commented Mrs. Fisher. "Other children simply won't be gallery for one of their number and we older people paid no attention to her, with the result that now she has become quite unself-conscious.

"Don, aged three, has a more serious problem. He has a defensive attitude toward the whole world. His first reaction was to fight off every overture, even the most friendly. Even yet he makes little contribution to the group, in fact isn't accepted by the group because he is antagonistic to it. At first if he ran his truck into a tree he bit the truck or the tree, quite viciously. Needed, of course, to become more objective minded.

"It's hard to get at the cause," she added. "Part of it may be that he has been bullied by an older brother and he doesn't yet fully realize that here most of the children are smaller than he and he doesn't need to be on the defensive against them. Then there is some inconsistency in his parents' treatment of him. His mother is easy on him; his father, strict. The father spanks him and then the mother sympathizes; so that he doesn't know just what to expect from the world. Under the influence of the regular nursery school routine, he has been improving, is playing with materials better than he did and having a few friendly contacts with other children.

Eating

"It is interesting to see how quickly the babies learn the 'rules' of the nursery school, though we never speak of rules," commented Mrs. Fisher. "We just say, 'In nursery school we do thus and so' or 'we don't do that.' And the children themselves often take the newcomer in hand and inform him as to what 'we' do."

Orderliness and self-reliance are encouraged by having lockers and hooks within reach of baby hands, providing loops on clothes, rings on wash cloths and towels.

"Yes, eating always presents problems," she said that noon as we sat in the sunny dining room while the children ate at the little tables of four, each presided over by a college girl "teacher."

Each luncheon is planned and its preparation supervised by Dr. Martha Kramer of the department of foods and nutrition. It invariably has three parts: the first course which always includes a glass of milk and tiny sandwiches, the main dishes, and a dessert. And "In nursery school we drink our milk and eat our first course before we get a second sandwich, or before we may have our dessert."

Mrs. Fisher and her assistants do whatever is possible, however, to make it easy for the child to cooperate. Mary, that noon, didn't like the macaroni and was having difficulty finishing her serving, though she wasn't making a scene over it. So her "teacher" quietly took her plate to the kitchen and removed half of the remains. The three little mouthfuls left then didn't seem to Mary such an undertaking, so that she finished with alacrity and then marched up to the serving table to exchange her empty plate and glass for the fruit dessert.

The children may have as many helpings as they wish after they have eaten a serving of each dish. Two little boys certainly were slow about finishing the glass of milk, but no one tried to hurry them and eventually the glasses were empty.

Wait on Themselves

The children themselves set the tables, and serve the food from a low table at one side. Lunch finished they bring their empty plates, saucers and glasses back to the table and put them on the proper big trays. Even with 18-month-old babies, an accident with either food or dishes is rare.

The youngsters that morning were a quiet, contented group, except for sturdy Susan who pouted for the first ten minutes because she had been moved to a different table—part of the schedule being to have the children change tables at intervals. Since no one seemed to notice her, she presently capitulated and presented herself at the serving table for her portion of the meal. Since there was no emotional reaction either from the adults or from the other children, she was being impressed with the fact that eating or not eating was solely her responsibility, that no one else suffered from her refusal to follow the wholesome, prescribed routine.

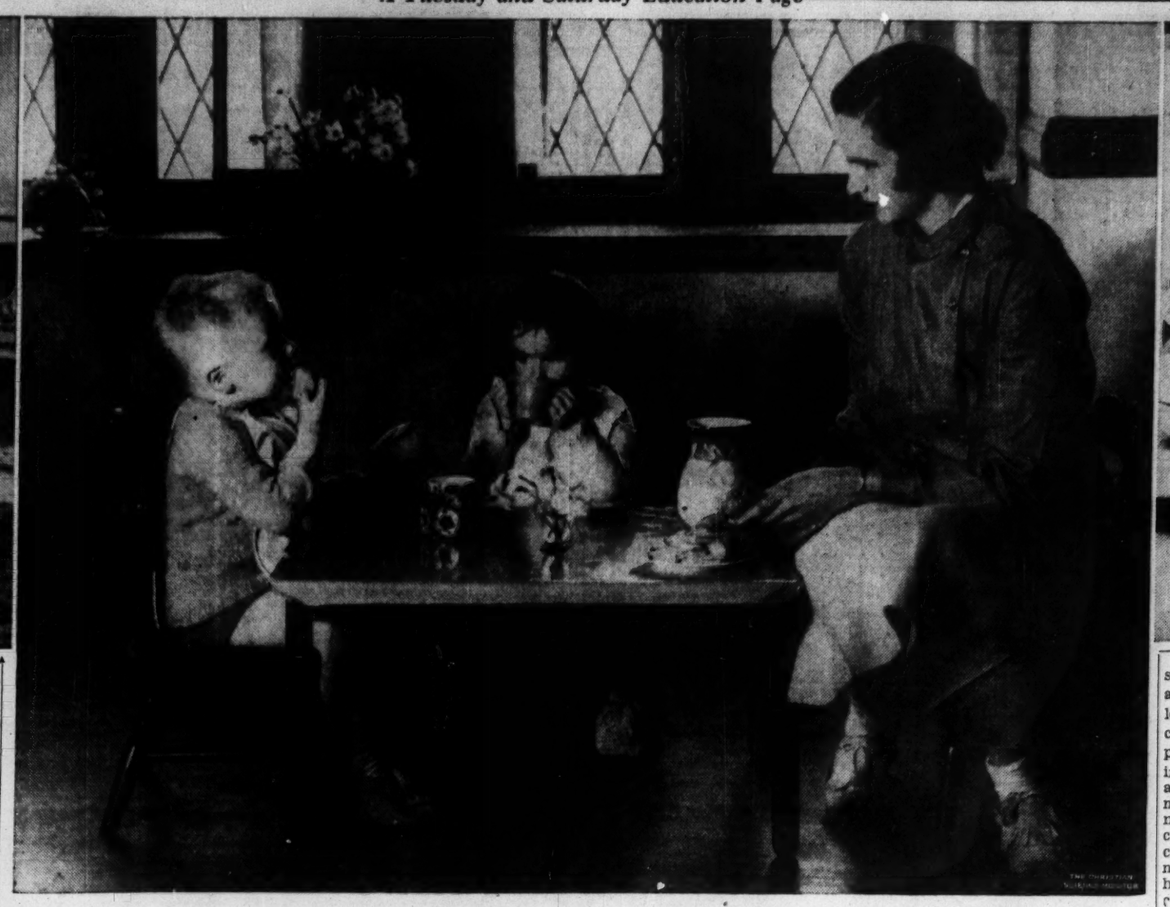
"The problem of dealing with children is chiefly one of dealing with ourselves," insists Dr. Helen Ford, head of the department of child care and euthenics, within which the nursery school operates. "Ask yourself if you are irritable, domineering, nervous, worried, tense, egocentric, impatient. If you must answer in the affirmative, you can expect to have difficulty in guiding a child wisely. So also if you lack confidence in yourself or are afraid of criticism—afraid the neighbors will condemn you for taking or failing to take some line of action with the child. So, too, if you are too much impressed with your own importance or your self-righteousness."

The parent or teacher must achieve an objective attitude, Dr. Ford declares. She should never consider that the child's (or for that matter anyone else's) behavior is directed toward her personally; hence she should never allow herself to feel insulted by it. How much more sensible to work the matter out with the child as a problem of his with no particular relation to the adult but one which the adult will help him solve! She can contrast the undesirable behavior with that of his ideal self, leaving him with faith in himself, a belief that he personally is good and can behave well. Not accusingly, "Billy, you're a little liar!" but "Too bad that our honest Billy has not told the truth!"

Everyone, whether child or adult, should realize that he is essentially a free person, that he is not a helpless victim of others' behavior or circumstances. He can always act productively no matter how hemmed in he is by his environment. There are always things he can do that mean a gain in self-development if nothing more. Even very young children can be taught this. If Billy comes in and says, "Sister made me mad!" the parent can point out that he is the ruler of his inner self and can choose how to react to Sister. If the neighbor children don't like Billy and won't play with him, he can be shown that his world is what he makes it, that it is his own behavior that leads others to like or avoid him, that he must see to it that his behavior is friendly and cooperative. He can be helped to face his own limitations and faults, his mistakes, objectively and constructively, rather than neurotically.

And these ideals incorporated in Dr. Ford's creed are those of the nursery school staff under her.

HELEN HOSTETTER.



Center: By Margaret DeM. Brown. Right: © William Morrow & Co., Inc.

Left—One of the Budding Artists in the Nursery School at Kansas State College. Center—A Scene in the Nursery School at Vassar College With a Vassar Student Gaining First Hand Experience. Right—One of a Bookful of Pictures Illustrating the Work of St. George's School for Child Study, Toronto, and Making Up the Picture Book, "We Go to Nursery School" by Marjorie Poppleton and William E. Blatz, Published by William Morrow & Co., Inc.

Hostels for Young Hikers

Two in New England Modeled on Kind in North Europe

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Montclair, N. J.

IT IS not often that a word employed by Chaucer fits into a modern setting as if it were made for it. But that is just the case with hotel. "Lo, bon hostel!" wrote the fourteenth-century poet, when he wanted to tell his readers that a good place of entertainment was in the offing. That, of course, was in Old England. In more than one place in New England today, a hostel stands ready to welcome the wayfarer. This wayfarer need not necessarily be a maker of verses, though there is no reason why he should not be. However, such hostels as are open, or soon to be opened, are for a special purpose, and their clientele is restricted. They are for vacation-bent youth, hikers and cyclists predominantly and it looks very much as if they would come to be an added summer feature of the New England scene.

It was in 1911 that Richard Schirrmann, a German schoolteacher, hit upon the plan of opening his habitation at Westfalen, Germany, to his youthful compatriots who, like himself, appreciated the joys of the open road in the vacation season. He determined that they were entitled to, and should have, good quarters in which to sleep at a moderate charge, facilities for cooking their meals, a place where, in healthful surroundings and under the right auspices, they could enlarge their acquaintance. Thus, the first German hostel was started; and many thousands of German youth have been its guests.

The idea spread rapidly in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. There scarcely is a country in Northern Europe now without its series of hostels, and they are appearing in Central Europe. Schirrmann has proved to be an important factor in developing the vacation journeyings of youth, either singly or in groups. Such summer excursions long have been a part of Europe's summer life, but during the past 25 years they have been given a new impetus. A young man now, if he has the time and the wherewithal, can begin his travels at the northern tip of Norway and proceed in a general southerly direction for 400 miles, finding a youth hostel every 15 miles. In Czechoslovakia the Ministry of Education expects all youth to travel with their teachers at times during their high school course as a step toward graduation.

Massachusetts has taken the lead in introducing the youth hostel to America. There has been organized the Youth Hostel Association, with headquarters in East Northfield, where the first of the hostels was opened. The second hostel (known as the Mary E. Woolley Youth Hostel) is at South Hadley, and the prospects are that the list will be considerably extended before the end of the summer.

The hostels, it is announced, are not to make money; experience in Europe has shown that, from the modest lodging fees and the sale of necessary supplies, they are self-liquidating before many years. They provide, very simply, the essential comforts. A good-sized farmhouse could be made into a first-rate hostel. Reasonable supervision is to be exercised over the hostel guests; and Spartan virtues are to be encouraged. There is no thought of having the hostel a "soft" spot. The first paragraph in a résumé of a report of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior on the American Youth Hostel plan pretty much tells the full story:

> A youth hostel is a facility for travel; it is a building with separate sleeping rooms for girls and for boys, separate wash rooms and toilet facilities, a common kitchen and a common dining room, a common recreational room and private quarters for a house father and house mother.

In East Northfield the committee in charge of the hostel was developed by the president of the Northfield Historical Society. It includes three town selectmen, the postmaster, Boy and Girl Scout leaders, a representative of the Parent-Teacher Association, the high school principal and a member of the faculty of each private school in the vicinity. Similar care has been taken at South Hadley, where the committee in charge of the hostel includes the Mount Holyoke College dean.

W. F. C.

The Editor welcomes contributions to the Round Table, in the form of either letters or articles. The material submitted should be of special interest to youth between the ages of 18-25.

The Armchair Naturalist

Saunters Through Fields of Poetry—and Collects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

AN "ARMCHAIR naturalist" is a despised individual. But there is a form of armchair nature study which is not to be wholly despised, even if it can be pursued seated cosily by the ingle when outside

> . . . the caked snow is shuffled
> From the ploughboy's heavy shoon.

It consists in collecting thoroughly and systematically, references to animals, birds, flowers and insects scattered through the pages of literature. This form of collecting, lures one far afield; it tempts one to assay even the more arid stretches of Browning and Spenser in the hope of lighting up a chance reference to bird or blossom.

So let us draw our armchair to the fireside and 'let the fancy roam.'

> She will bring, in spite of frost,
> Beauties that the earth hath lost;
> She will bring thee, all together,
> All delights of summer weather;
> All the buds and bells of May
> From dewy sward or thorny spray;
> All the heaped Autumn's wealth,
> With a still mysterious stealth;
> She will mix these pleasures up
> Like three fit wines in a cup,
> And thou shalt quaff it.—Keats

The armchair naturalist soon detects a strong difference in the ways poets have of looking at nature. Sometimes it is nature herself who holds the center of the stage, loved for herself alone, but more often she is introduced to form a background for human action and emotion. Birds and flowers and animals are regarded as accessories and in this way play a useful part.

Suppose for a moment that we are poets or dramatists and we want to indicate a certain time of day. It is hardly romantic to say that the damsel met her lover at 9:45 p. m. summer time. Listen how Tennyson suggests that it is noonday:

> The grasshopper is silent in the grass.
> The lizard, with his shadow on the stone
> Rests like a shadow . . . the golden bee
> Is lily-cradled . . .

What a clear conception of langorous noonday heat he manages to convey by these simple images!

Noon fades into evening. How would one suggest twilight? One might call in the aid of a beetle as Gray does in his Elegy:

> All the air a solmn stillness holds
> Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight.

Or one may have recourse to moths:

> The filmy shapes
> That haunt the dusk with ermine capes
> And woolly breasts and beaded eyes.

When night falls, the nightingale—surely the most overworked fowl in literature — must be introduced, and no description of the dawn could possibly be considered complete without some soaring larks, the "plowman's clock," the "herald of the morn,"—possibly a crowing cock or two—and the "early pipe of half-awakened birds."

Shakespeare, in a famous scene from "Romeo and Juliet," shows beautifully the poetic antithesis between the nightingale and the lark. The meeting of the lovers has been prolonged through the night, and the darkness with all that it meant of safety and secrecy is now giving place today, and yet in spite of the increasing danger the two lovers are sadly reluctant to part.

> Will thou be gone? (says Juliet). It is not yet near day.
> It was the nightingale and not the lark
> That pierced the fearful hollow of thine ear
> Nightly she sings in yon pomegranate tree.
> Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.

But Romeo, deeply as he loves her, cannot accept her identification.

> It was the lark, the herald of the morn,
> No nightingale—

he assures her firmly. Your true naturalist insists on accuracy even in love:

Thus musing pleasantly we armchair naturalists saunter through the fields of poetry,—until we come to Wordsworth:

> Books; 'tis a dull and endless strife;
> Come, hear the woodland linnet.
> How sweet his music! on my life,
> There's more of wisdom in it.
>
> Enough of science and of art;
> Close of these barren leaves
> Come forth, and bring with you a heart
> That watches and receives.

Evidently Wordsworth doesn't approve of armchair naturalists either!

A. D. H.

Appreciating Our Back Yards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the long school year with its last days more or less confusing, with the packing away of books, last lessons heard, discussions regarding children's promotions, and all the rest—how peaceful and restful the back yard seems to the children. At school, on the playground, at the Scout Club, John has been constantly living and cooperating with others, now it will mean a little more living with himself.

Every parent wishes his child to be original and self-reliant. In order to express these qualities, the child must frequently be left alone with something quiet to do, perhaps a few garden tools, and most decidedly a full share of healthy, wholesome thoughts. Some parents bundle their children off to the seashore or to grandfather's farm as soon as the school year is over, so that they may have this change, quiet, relaxation and plenty of the great out-of-doors. Many parents cannot do this for their children. However, every parent who is not a "cliff dweller" can introduce his own back yard to the children. But, you say, how easy, how simple this would be to do and how lacking in thrill for the children. We are not so sure of either of these points.

Nature Study

Do your children know the names of the various trees on your home grounds? Do they know how the tiny tree is planted, the various parts of the tree, and how each part functions? Do they know the names of the flowers, which grow from seeds, which from bulbs and which the honeybee likes? Do they know the habits of the squirrel and the rabbit? Do they know the ways of the robin as he visits the birdhouse or builds his nest in the apple tree?

Your child will ask all these questions and you must be ready to answer them. If there is space in your back yard for a garden which you and the children may enjoy, how very fortunate you are! You will both feel the peace and strength and joy from working with live, growing things. Every child should have the responsibility of looking after a little garden.

The back yard is full of riches of every kind—stones, birds, trees, flowers, bird houses. Many things are there to satisfy the curiosity of the children.

Co-operation With School

For the last years, we have seen a constant co-operation between the home and the school in this love for and appreciation of nature. Practically every course of study has included at least one big community project. The children have welcomed the opportunity to press flowers, to label parts of trees, to make a chart showing, "Our Early Birds" or "the Migration of Birds," to make homes for the squirrels and the rabbits, to bring Mother Hen and her chickens to school in order to study their habits, to make a study of primitive man's dependence upon nature for food, clothing and shelter.

What riches, then, our back yards offer to the parents and to the children. What opportunities both for individual and for group effort. And for those of us who live in cities there are the parks. Let us then, figuratively speaking, open our back doors to the children that they may see, wonder, understand, that they may be very happy alone, finding companionship with all growing things.

F. P. T.

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Apprenticeship Loses Dread Under New Deal

With some 3,000,000 recent graduates unable to find employment, society faces a serious problem to find work for idle hands to do. Some of the problems and possible solutions are discussed in a series of special articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *of which this is the fifth.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Charles Dickens gave many people their first impression of apprenticeship. His readers' sympathy went out to the orphan, Oliver Twist, who at the tender age of nine was apprenticed "upon liking" to an undertaker which meant, Dickens explains, that "if the master find upon a short trial that he can get enough work out of a boy without putting too much food into him, he shall have him for a term of years to do what he likes with."

When the Cratchits, in "A Christmas Carol" were talking over their blessings, Martha, "a poor apprentice at a milliners" told "what kind of work she had to do, how many hours she had to work at a stretch and how she meant to lie abed tomorrow morning for a good long rest."

Not So Under New Deal

Apprenticeship under the New Deal presents no such drab picture as portrayed in Dickens' novels. Instead, it gives youth a chance to "learn-as-you-earn" under checks that make exploitation by unscrupulous employers virtually impossible. With these safeguards added, the apprenticeship system, to be extended under the National Youth Administration program, promises benefits not only for youth, but for industry and government as well.

The federal apprenticeship program was inaugurated in June, 1934, when President Roosevelt issued an executive order providing that persons over 16 might be employed as apprentices at wages lower than provided in NRA codes if their employers first obtained from a special committee certificates showing that they had met certain requirements laid down by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training.

Need for Trained Workers

With industrial production at a low ebb in the last five years, training programs inaugurated by industry during prosperous times were largely abandoned. This has meant that normal replacement of craftsmen has not been made.

One large trade association reports that the average of well-trained men employed by its members is over 45. The curb on immigration from Europe and the shortening of the working day have contributed to the shortage of skilled workers. With the introduction of new machinery, new processes and new methods, the training that many have had has become obsolete.

Dr. R. L. Cooley of the Milwaukee Vocational School has said:

"You can't have horses without training colts, and you can't have skilled workers without giving broad and systematic training to young persons."

Means Legal Contract

Apprenticeship stands out in contrast to other methods of training in that it involves a written contract entered into by the employer and apprentice specifying the duties of each party to the agreement, and it allows the youth to become familiar with all branches of the work and not just one operation.

A survey made by the federal committee indicates that there has been some apprentice training in over 260 different occupations and that apprenticeship could well be instituted into many additional occupations, especially those which are new and growing.

The committee's first year has been largely taken up with the establishment of state apprenticeship committees. Forty-three states have established such committees to date.

Terms of Federal Contract

To get a federal apprenticeship certificate, an employer must enter into a written contract with the apprentice, agreeing that:

1. The apprentice shall receive training for a stated number of years, not less than one nor more than five.
2. The apprentice shall receive instruction in general and technical subjects for at least 144 hours per year.
3. The apprentice's hours of work and instruction combined shall not exceed 44 hours per week or the maximum hours fixed by the code for the industry.
4. The employer pays an initial wage of not less than 25 per cent and an average for the apprentice period of not less than 50 per cent of the pay of skilled workers.

Careful Selection Provided

Careful selection of apprentices is an all-important feature of the program, without which it may fail. Selection is made by the employer with the advice of the United States employment service, placement offices of the local school system and vocational schools.

"It is not too much to say that the entire apprentice system may be wrecked if the wrong persons selected for training are not fitted for the occupation they seek to enter," the committee points out.

It is also imperative that youth be given training in those fields in which it will have the best chance of steady employment. Jobs such as lamplighting and blacksmithing are on the toboggan. It is tragic for a young man or woman to spend their best years learning a skill for which there is no demand.

To the youth who plans to make a living in industry, the valuable features of the apprentice system are these:

What Apprentice Gains

1. It gives him a greater degree of employability since the versatile employee who can be shifted from one job to another suffers less seasonal, cyclical and technological unemployment.
2. He will be directed to occupations in which there is likely to be need for his services.
3. While acquiring knowledge of a skill, he is given a general education that will fit him to discharge the obligations of citizenship.
4. His training provides an anchor for him when he is adrift, and tempted to join groups committing petty and then major crimes.

To the employer the advantages are these:

1. It provides mobility of labor within his plant, a smaller labor turnover and more broadly trained and competent workers.
2. The burden of training competent workers will be distributed among many employers instead of falling heavily on a few.
3. By binding the apprentice to stay through the period, the written contract enables the employer to recoup expensive losses in the first few months.

In discussing the apprentice section of his new youth program, President Roosevelt made special reference to the desirability of apprenticing youth for government service.

President Makes Suggestion

He recommended that state, local and county clerks, city engineers, city departments of public works and other branches of county, municipal and state government be asked to accept youth as apprentices.

"The opportunity afforded by this type of work," said the President, "should be used to develop a new type of trained public servant, rather than to merely add to the immense groups of men and women who now clamor to go into government service."

The introduction of apprenticeship in government fields marks a significant change in the American political scene. If carried to its logical conclusion, it may be the first step toward the realization of a permanent civil service, long advocated by political reformers, under which the expert carries on without disturbance in office, without exterior pressure or political interference.

Now Desirable Field

A few years ago, probably not one parent or teacher in a thousand would have encouraged a young man or woman to prepare for a career in government. Today with industrial channels cut off, youth is looking to government as never before for opportunity and as a stronger force in the economic life of the nation.

Close working relationships developed with the government by the National Institute of Public Affairs and by American University in Washington are indicative of the type of apprenticeship that promises to become nation-wide in its scope. In these schools, classroom instruction in political science is supplemented with practical experience in government offices.

The President would have government apprenticeships regarded "as in the nature of field work for classes to be formed in training youth for public service," he says. A minimum allowance would be given during the duration of the apprenticeship.

Gets Chance of the Cream

Such a system will mean that Government will be able to recruit candidates at as early stages as business does, before most of the cream has been skimmed off.

Using the classic example of Great Britain as illustrating what the permanent civil servant can contribute to the national welfare, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings recently told the National Education Association that "during the tremendous strain to which the Government, federal, state or local, has been exposed in recent ties, the need and opportunities for trained administrators has been apparent to all.

"The modern need," he declared, "is for the trained mind, whether in the occupational field or in the constantly widening areas of governmental and administrative activity. To those who are properly equipped," he promised, "there lie ahead fascinating experiences and ample rewards."

Women to Battle For Economic Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation not merely a factor in supporting or opposing legislation, but a force for developing the conscious purposes of creative citizenship.

An appeal to the federation to work for the establishment of a career system in governmental units was made by Miss Charl O. Williams of Washington, national first vice-president.

Other proposals which Mrs. Bowman will make to the convention include the setting up of a youth committee and a permanent vocational advisory committee with at least six experts.

The federation has come through the year with a surplus of more than $9000 after setting aside $10,000 in its thrift fund and it has added 10,000 new members.

Miss Margaret Stewart of Ogden, Utah, national finance chairman, was among the speakers at occupational round tables, telling of her own business, that of credit management, and making a vigorous attack on debt repudiation.

Other Speakers

Other speakers included Mrs. Ora H. Snyder of Chicago, who has extended her candy business by establishing five new stores during the depression. Miss Mary Riddle of Hoquiam, Wash., only Indian woman airplane pilot, and Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the federal woman's bureau, who declared that the employment of women in industry has been steadily increasing during the past year.

The National headquarters staff members headed by Miss Emily Kneubuhl, executive secretary, were honor guests at a Montana "roundup dinner" last evening attended by 600 delegates. Chaps, ten-gallon hats and brilliant neckerchiefs were worn by the Montana women. There were cowboys troubadours, an exhibition of Indian handwork and a menu featuring Montana beef steer.

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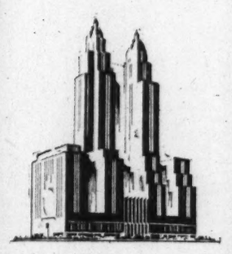

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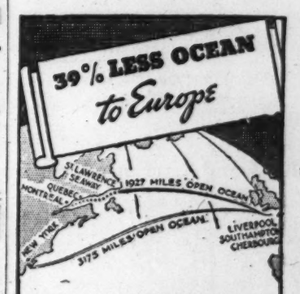

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Listed Stock Quotations

Standard Stocks Back and Fill Without Establishing Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Most Attention Is Being Paid To The Specialties

By **Forrest Price**

And again the specialties.

Stock traders were a little fussy about their purchases today.

So a lot of inconspicuous equities came into view.

Some of these spurted 3 to 5 points or so.

The standard issues backed and filled without establishing much of a trend.

Volume of trading amounted to about 900,000 shares.

Packard Motor was quite active, many thousands of shares changing hands, including one block of 13,000 shares. It rose fractionally.

Otis Steel prior preferred was another prominent performer, moving up 5 points to a new top for the year.

A four-point gain was made by Connecticut Railway & Light which put it on a new high level.

Other specialties to ascend to higher ground included Houdaille Hershey which was quite active, Household Finance, International Silver preferred, Ward Baking preferred, Barker Bros. preferred, Franklin Simon, General Cable, Bohn Alluminum and Cutler Hammer.

Some of the well established stocks such as Union Pacific, General Electric, Westinghouse Air Brake, American Can, American Locomotive preferred and United Fruit showed moderate gains.

Losers were Cuban American Sugar preferred, General Motors preferred, Underwood Elliot, Westinghouse Electric, Advance Rumley, Air Reduction, American Car & Foundry preferred and Macey.

The bond market was featured by strength of the secondary corporate loans. Most U. S. Governments were higher. Italian Government 7s dropped more than 2 points. Other foreigners were steady.

Among the major commodities wheat prices eased on profit-taking aided largely by lower Liverpool cables. Cotton also was lower on improved crop prospects.

Whatever may be said of the slowness of business just now, it is gratifying to know that the volume of business and the price level of securities are above those of a year ago.

And although the present season may be described as "between hay and grass" it is the belief of many business leaders that the seasonal recession will be of shorter duration than usual.

The fact that steel production has made a strong comeback, and that indications are good for a further improvement in the fall offsets a lot of pessimistic talk regarding lean earnings and high costs of operation.

In short the recovery movement has been well maintained.

Wheat Prices Down On Profit-Taking

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Profit-taking became a depressing factor in the wheat futures market today, and prices eased about a cent from early high figures.

A late decline in Liverpool wheat values was followed by weakness here, but there was no pronounced pressure on the Chicago market. Reports of rust spread in spring wheat localities on both sides of the Canadian border cushioned the decline.

Wheat closed ⅝ lower to ⅛ higher compared with the previous finish, September 82⅝-⅞, and corn displayed independent strength, ending ¼ to 1⅜ higher, September 75⅞-76. Oats were unchanged to ⅛ off, rye unchanged to ⅜ off and barley unchanged to ¾ down. Provisions were firm.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28¼	30¼	Manhattan	23½	25¼
City	26¼	28¼	Public	30	33
Commercial	143	153	Trade Bank	11	13
Fifth Av	975	1100	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	143	153			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	662⅓	712	Fulton	210	250
Banca C I	140	150	Guaranty	288½	310
Bk N Y & T	450	460	Irving	13⅜	15⅜
Bronx	4	6	Kings Co	1650	1750
Brookyn	90	100	Law Tit & G	1½	2½
Cen Hanover	122	132	M'facturers	24⅝	26⅝
Chemical	44⅝	50	New York	104¾	114
County	40	42	Title Guar	6	8
Empire	17	19	Unit States	1800	1850

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	34	36¾	Merchants	280	310
N Shawmut	23¾	25¼	Second Nat	103	120

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	59¼	64	Home	30⅝	32⅝
Am Alliance	24½	26½	North River	25¾	27¾
Gt American	26	28	Spgfld Fire	124	134
Hartford	78	92	U S Fire	51½	55½

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	54	60	Harris T&S	215	235
First Nat	135	145	Northern Tr	465	500

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	59¼	64	Home	30⅝	32⅝
Am Alliance	24½	26½	North River	25¾	27¾
Gt American	26	28	Spgfld Fire	124	134
Hartford	78	92	U S Fire	51½	55½

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	81.4	98.2	96.3	69.4
Month ago	83.0	96.7	94.0	68.7
Year ago	88.8	90.3	88.5	64.9
1935 high	87.8	98.1	97.1	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday			110.5
Month ago			109.8
Year ago			107.8
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Cotton was lower today under realising promoted by talk of improving crop prospects and the court decision on the AAA. A mid-day setback carried October off to 11.54, or about 15 points below yesterday's closing quotation. At the beginning of the final hour the market was quiet at 3 or 4 points from the lowest.

Melville Shoe Co. Sales

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Sales of Melville Shoe Co. during the four weeks ended July 6 amounted to $2,654,558, compared with $2,152,583 in the like period last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 16	Last July 15
59¾	51	2f	Acme Steel	800	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
7¼	4⅜	..	Adams Express	3100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
33½	25	2	Adams Millis	300	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¾
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
12⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	500	10½	10¼	10¼	12
147½	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	400	146½	145	146	146¾
20⅛	15⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1100	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16½
1⅞	¾	..	Aleeghany Corp (h)	600	1⅜	1	1	1⅛
7	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
6¾	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	4	4	4	..
6⅛	2	..	Allegh pf ww xl (h)	100	4	4	4	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	700	28	27	27¼	27¾
160	125	6	Allied Chem	1100	157	155½	157	158½
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	2100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
25⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2000	24⅝	24	24½	24⅝
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅛
3⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	400	3	3	3	3
70⅜	48½	2	Amerada	100	66½	66½	66½	..
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	46	46	46	46½
28⅛	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	62	62	62	62
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	14½	14¼	14½	14½
34¼	21	1	Am Brake S&F	600	34¼	34	34¼	34
127¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	127½	127	127	127
144	110	4f	Am Can	600	139⅝	138½	139	138¾
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	500	158	158	158	158
21¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	3800	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20½
54¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1900	53	51	51⅞	54
85½	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	26	25½	26	26¾
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	26	26	26	26½
34½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	34	33½	33¾	33½
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	500	3½	3	3⅛	3
37⅜	26	6	Am Ice pf	200	26	25¾	25¾	..
7⅝	4½	..	Am International	400	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	3500	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16¼
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	1500	54⅛	53	54	53
9¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	8¼	8	8	8
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	400	19½	19⅛	19½	19¼
24¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	800	23½	23¼	23¼	23¾
4½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
23¾	8⅝	..	Am P&L 5% pf	200	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
27½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	400	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23½
16⅛	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	4500	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
151¾	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	151¾	151¼	151¼	..
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5500	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
9½	4½	..	Am Seating	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
24⅜	18⅛	1	Am Sum Tobacco	200	21½	21⅜	21½	..
47½	31⅝	..	Am Sumatra Tob	2300	43	42¼	43	42⅝
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	134½	133	134½	..
117	103	13½b	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	116	116	116	..
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¾
96½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	500	94¾	94	94	..
98	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	400	96½	96	96¼	96
18½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	3100	18	17½	17⅝	18
88	48	2	Am Steel F pf	600	93⅞	93¾	93¾	93⅞
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	300	36½	36⅜	36½	36½
70½	55½	2	Am Tel & Tel	2000	126	125	126	125
6⅜	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	15¾
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat & E	400	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
74¼	48	6	Am Wat Wks	100	70¾	70¾	70⅝	70½
9¼	7¼	..	Am Woolen	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	43¼	43	43	43¾
18⅝	8	..	Anaconda Cop	25800	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	16
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	14	14	14	14
45⅞	36	1f	Archer Daniels	100	41¾	41	41	41
106½	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1000	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	61	60½	60½	60⅝
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
98	80	6f	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	98¾	98	98¾	98
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	6200	51¼	50½	51	51
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	500	80½	88¼	89¼	89½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	22½	22	22¼	22½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1900	25¼	25	25¼	25⅛
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	40	40	40	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	400	22½	22¼	22½	22¾
3¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp N	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	2 600	13	12	13	13
15	7¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2800	11¼	11	11¼	11
45	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	45	45	45	45
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	..
46	32	..	Barker Bros pf	200	48	43	46	..
50⅜	37½	.50f	Bayuk Cig	400	47¼	47	47½	47½
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	14½	14½	14½	14½
13½	11⅜	.50b	Belding Hem	500	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
17⅝	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3700	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
19⅜	15¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
43¾	34	200	Best & Co	300	44	44	44	43¾
34⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	9800	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	31
79¼	55¾	1	Beth Steel pf	600	79⅜	78½	79⅜	78¾
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	21	20¼	20¼	20
13⅞	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	2100	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
112	103¼	7	Bloomindale pf	30	111	111	111	..
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1000	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
59⅞	34⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	44	43½	44	42½
99	90	4	Bon Ami A	400	98½	98	98½	..
35¾	21	1.00	Borden	1100	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
44¼	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1200	44	43½	43⅝	44
37⅛	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	3400	35⅞	35⅝	35½	35⅞
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1800	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	10¾
42	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	400	40¼	40	40¼	..
36¼	30⅞	2f	Bristol Myers	400	33	33	33	32⅝
99⅞	93	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	63	63	63	..
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	200	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12½
91½	62¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	1000	91½	91½	91½	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
17⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	1700	17⅜	16¾	17	17¼
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	70	4	3⅞	4	4
17¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	2500	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅞
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	600	½	½	½	½
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	800	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16⅝
60	32	..	Byers pf	20	55	55	55	5

—C—

1½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
22⅜	76	.20b	Campbell W&C	1800	21	20¼	20½	21
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	700	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
13¾	9¾	..	Canadian Pacific	500	10	10	10	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	500	34½	34	34	34
9½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	9½	9½	9½	9½
42	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	41	41	41	..
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2000	58¾	57½	58⅛	58
50⅛	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	700	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	50
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1500	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	3	3	3	3
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	30	26¼	26	26	26½
12⅜	6¼	..	Cenury Ribbon	300	7	7½	7½	7¾
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	1800	58⅝	57¼	58	56⅞
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	42½	42½	42½	42½
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2400	44½	44⅛	44½	44¼
2¼	1¼	..	Chi &G'n West (h)	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
26	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	4000	25¼	24½	24½	25¼
3	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N western	800	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu Tr pf	200	43	43	43	43¼
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	27	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	600	5½	4¾	5⅛	5
21	9	..	Chile Copper	70	18	18	18	18
53	31	1f	Chrysler	1700	52⅜	51¼	52⅜	51⅞
30⅞	27⅜	1f	Cleve Cr Br Co	2500	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	29⅜
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1500	20½	20⅜	20½	20¼
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	95	95	95	95
5	3¼	..	City Stores	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
16⅛	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	300	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	15½
222	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	1000	224	218	224	217½
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1700	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅞
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	400	55¾	55½	55¾	..
20⅜	9	..	Collins & Aikman	12000	21⅞	20⅜	21¾	20
100¾	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	100	101	100½	101	100½
7½	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	50	7	7	7	..
1½	½	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	400	1½	1⅜	1½	..
17¼	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	320	17	16	17	17¼
8¼	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	6000	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
75¾	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73	73	73	74⅞
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	400	75	75	75	75
93	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	300	90	90	90	90¼
48⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	1000	48	47¾	48	48¼
68¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	300	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	67
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	1500	19⅜	19¼	19½	19¾
12¾	3¼	..	Comwith & So	6000	11½	11½	11½	11½
53¾	29½	3	Comwith & S 6pf	6000	50¼	49¾	50¼	50¼
114¼	112	5½	Com Cred pf	500	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	800	13	12⅞	13	13
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	35¾	35½	35¾	35½
29	19¾	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6300	25	24½	25	24¾
113	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
8¾	2⅞	..	Elec Boat	24000	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
8¾	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	6½	6	6	5⅞
3⅝	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	3	3	3	3
15¼	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	3300	13¾	14¾	15¾	14⅞
18	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	4300	18½	17½	18½	17½
40½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	600	45¼	45	45⅞	45¾

⅝	⅛	..	Elk Hors Coal (h)	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
37	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	700	33½	33	33	34
37½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	700	33½	33¼	33½	34
8⅞	5	..	Equitable Off Big	600	5⅞	5	5	5½
17¼	8½	..	Eris RR 1pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
12⅜	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
23¼	15	1b	Exass Products	200	19¼	19⅛	19½	19⅛

—F—

25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1400	22⅜	21½	21½	22⅞
113	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	10	115	115	115	112½
14⅜	8⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	500	14¼	14	14¼	..
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	1600	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1	1	1	1⅛
20⅜	16⅛	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	17¼	17	17	17¾
37¼	28½	1.30f	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	37	36¾	37	37¼
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	100	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞
95	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	500	95	94¼	94½	95
87½	43⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	600	55	54⅝	55	54⅞
17½	9⅞	..	Foster Wheeler	2600	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅝
83⅜	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	30	82	80½	82	80
10½	3⅜	..	Foundation	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
30½	19⅜	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	1800	30¼	29¾	29¾	29⅞
17⅜	8⅜	..	Fox Film A	19600	17⅝	17	17¼	17⅝
52½	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	30	52½	52½	52½	49
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	800	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
26	15	..	Fuller pr pf	40	17½	17½	17½	..

—G—

2⅛	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1	1	1	..
8½	8½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
44	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	1400	43½	42½	42⅞	43
19⅛	11⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	600	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18¼
9⅞	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	1800	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9¼
133	115	.7	Gen Baking pf	10	129	129	129	128¼
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	2900	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	6¾
4¾	2	..	Gen Cable	300	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	3¾
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	400	9	8½	9	9
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	200	38¾	37¼	38¾	37
27⅝	20½	.60	Gen-Electric	11900	27⅝	26⅞	27½	26⅞
35⅞	32½	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	37¼	37	37¼	37¼
36⅜	26⅜	1	Gen-Motors	26200	36⅞	35⅞	36⅝	36⅜
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	115⅜	115	115	116
33½	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	60	31¾	31¼	31¾	32
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	105	105	105	..
3¾	1¼	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
32¾	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	32	32	32	32
23⅜	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	3400	22⅜	21⅜	22½	22½
23⅜	16¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	70	28	27½	27½	28
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4100	15¼	15	15	15
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	400	85	84½	85	85
32	23⅜	1f	Gimbel Bros	400	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
4¾	1¼	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Glidden rts	12900	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	2200	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
11⅜	7½	..	Goodrich	1100	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	2000	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18¾
5½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	4	4	4	4
50	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
3¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	2100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	2400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½

Treasury Sees No Harm to U. S. Bonds in Ban on Gold Suits

Life Insurance Volume Higher For Half Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Despite a drop of 8.5 per cent in the volume of new life insurance sold during June as compared with that sold in June, 1934, the aggregate production for the first six months of 1935 was 6-10 of 1 per cent greater than the total for the like period of last year, according to an announcement by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. The figures are based on the data supplied by 42 companies which have 83 per cent of the total life insurance placed with all United States legal reserve companies.

Total new business of these companies for the first six months of this year was $4,476,521,000, compared with $4,449,687,000 last year. New ordinary insurance amounted to $2,980,916,000, compared with $2,916,013,000, an increase of 2.2 per cent. Industrial insurance amounted to $1,289,995,000, against $1,279,883,000, an increase of 8-10 of 1 per cent. Group insurance amounted to $205,610,000, against $253,791,000, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Total new business of all classes for June written by the 42 companies was $697,471,000, against $762,490,000 in June, 1934, a decrease of 8.5 per cent. New ordinary insurance amounted to $451,983,000, against $493,205,000, a decrease of 8.4 per cent. Industrial insurance amounted to $205,951,000, against $211,473,000, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. Group insurance amounted to $39,537,000, against $57,812,000, a decrease of 31.6 per cent.

These figures are exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions.

Canadian Exports During June Were More Than Imports

OTTAWA, July 16 (AP)—Canada's total trade in the month of June declined by $5,310,498, according to figures issued by the National Revenue Department. Exports were valued at $52,787,076 and imports $46,730,870. This compared with exports of $58,642,552 and imports of $46,185,892 for June, 1934.

The greatest decline was in the export of wheat which dropped from $14,367,142 to $5,148,692.

For the first three months of the current fiscal year Canada's total trade increased by $8,825,964. For the like period of 1934 total exports and imports were $283,120,080 and for the current year $291,946,044.

Exports were valued at $154,030,725 this year and $149,232,830 for the corresponding period of 1934. The value of imports was $137,915,319 for 1935 compared with $133,120,080 last year.

Copper Sales Policy Discussed in London

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—American, Rhodesian, British and Belgian interests, represented on a marketing committee for a copper restriction agreement, are meeting behind closed doors to consider questions of policy.

The meeting was arranged in April when the restrictions scheme started, but the collapse in the meantime of the United States NRA code raised fears here that the scheme might be affected.

The present meeting was expected to clarify the situation. No details of the meeting have been divulged, but there is a distinctly better tone in the market where the belief has been expressed that the restriction scheme will proceed satisfactorily.

The committee is expected to issue a communiqué at the conclusion of its sessions which began yesterday.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Steel Operations Up to 39.3 P. C.

New York, July 16

SHOWING a further rebound from the low level reached in the Independence Day week, the steel industry is scheduled to operate this week at an average of 39.9 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

This would make a gain of 4.6 percentage points over the preceding week, and mark the most important recovery in production since the reaching of the peak level in the spring.

The operating rate a month ago was 38.3 per cent, while a year ago this time the average was 28.8 per cent.

Export Trade Off Due to Decreased Buying by Europe

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Large decreases in exports to Europe were shown by Department of Commerce figures to have accounted entirely for the decline of American export trade for the first five months of this year as compared with last year.

Exports to every other section of the world increased some $50,076,000 while those to Europe decreased $61,822,000, leaving a net decline in exports of $11,746,000.

May figures showed that southern North America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa made slight gains in purchases from the United States compared with May last year. Imports for the month were generally larger from every section of the world, the total gain being $109,070,000. As shown by previously published foreign trade figures, the United States still had a favorable trade balance for the five months, having sold some $16,000,000 more in that period this year than she has bought.

Exports from the United States for May by geographical divisions were:

Country	May, 1934	May, 1935
Europe	$66,860,000	$64,945,000
Northern North America	32,318,000	31,379,000
Southern North America	14,920,000	16,194,000
South America	12,991,000	12,698,000
Asia	24,689,000	27,592,000
Oceania	2,778,000	5,848,000
Africa	5,637,000	6,797,000
Imports from geographical divisions were:		
Europe	44,296,000	47,496,000
Northern North America	19,651,000	27,836,000
Southern North America	12,199,000	21,292,000
South America	18,969,000	24,338,000
Asia	55,381,000	45,219,000
Oceania	1,418,000	2,004,000
Africa	2,738,000	2,370,000

Trade Agreement With Russia Seen Threat to Maine

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The recently signed trade agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was described by Senator White (R) of Maine, as "an added threat to Maine and to the interests of our people."

The agreement provided that in exchange of assurances of Soviet purchases in this country valued at $30,000,000 during the next 12 months, the United States gives that country the benefits of every tariff concession granted under reciprocal trade agreements already negotiated except the one with Cuba. The Senator pointed out that the $30,000,000 figure was $45,000,000 below the average annual exports to the Soviet Union from 1926 to 1930.

"The agreement," he said, in a statement, "means that we have extended to that country those concessions which the United States gave to Sweden in the trade agreement recently negotiated with the latter, among which were our agreement to continue on the free list sulphate wood pulp, bleached and unbleached, and sulphite wood pulp; to reduce by 16⅔ per cent the duty on wrapping paper, by 50 per cent the duty on processed paper board and by 12½ per cent the duty on matches. . . .

"If the Administration continues to conclude such trade agreements our State will continue to have cause for concern. No one can now tell the consequences which will result to the industry of our State from this last agreement."

Service Finds Rise In Number of Idle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Nearly half a million more persons are unemployed than a year ago, according to a statement of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The number of persons unemployed rose from 12,775,000 in April to 12,838,000 in May, which was greater than in October, 1933, the institute asserts.

It concludes that no progress has been made toward the solution of the unemployment problem during the past year and a half, or since the time the NRA, which was designed to reduce unemployment, began to function.

Raskob Said to Be Half Owner of Silver Mine

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (AP)—The Times says purchase of a half interest in the Silverado Silver Mine in the Sweetwater Mountains by John J. Raskob, prominent New York Democrat, has been reported unofficially at Bridgeport, Calif., 23 miles from the mine.

The paper says the deal was reported to have been made with George Morse of Denver and Clapp and Sinai, Reno, Nev., divorce lawyers, who have been operating the property.

Located on 1000 acres, the Silverado has been operated lately under the firm name of Sierra Consolidated Mines, Inc. The report says experts assert the property has been producing silver at the rate of 1000 to 1100 ounces a day, including one ounce of gold.

Ending Gold Suits Won't Hurt Credit, Avers Morgenthau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16 — The passage of the resolution outlawing suits on the gold clause would not hamper financing by the United States Treasury, according to a letter sent the Senate Banking and Currency Committee yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau. The letter was generally regarded as an answer to criticisms of the resolution.

Mr. Morgenthau, who will appear tomorrow to explain more fully his attitude and that of the Administration, said he believed prices of Government securities would not be affected by the passage of the proposed legislation and stated that prices had actually risen since the President's message to Congress suggesting the bill.

Senator Glass and McAdoo insist, however, that passage would be a step in the program of repudiation and that it would damage the Government's credit.

Mr. Morgenthau's letter says:

"I have your letter of July 13, in which you extend on behalf of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency an invitation to present the views of the Treasury Department with respect to Senate Joint Resolution No. 155.

"I understand that the Attorney General has presented to you the reasons of general policy for the proposed legislation and that you desire from me an expression of my opinion concerning the probable effect of the resolution upon the Government securities market.

"I cannot see that there will be any noticeable effect on the Government's credit or prices of securities by reason of the passage of this resolution, either because of the fact that suits on bonds would be barred, or by reason of the offer to pay at par for a short period of time the gold clause bonds.

"Since the President forwarded to the Congress his message on this subject there has been no weakness in the government bond market; on the contrary, there has been an advance.

"The gold clause bonds, by reason of the fact that they bear rates of interest above those now required, are selling considerably above par, and, hence, will not be offered by their holders at par.

"There is no indication in the resolution of a Congressional or Treasury intent not to pay principal and interest in full on governmental obligations.

"Indeed, the resolution expressly reaffirms the determination of the Congress and the Treasury to assure that the United States will continue to pay to the holders of all its securities principal and interest dollar for dollar on an equal and uniform basis.

"Under the circumstances, I can see no possible objection, from the point of view of Treasury finance or government credit, to the passage of this resolution."

Nonferrous Metals Markets Stronger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—The nonferrous metals markets have been generally strong. Tin prices reached a new high for the movement when spot Straits tin sold at 52.30c a pound.

European copper prices have been rising 5 points a day, closing last week at 7¾c a pound as compared with 7¼c at the recent low.

Lead has been advanced $3 a ton to the range of 4.15c to 4.20c a pound at New York and 4c, East St. Louis.

Silver was weak on Saturday, with a net decline for the week of a cent an ounce.

The most interesting developments were in copper and silver. For a time the 8-cent copper price seemed broken when the General Motors Corporation bought 5,000 tons at 7¾ cents from a custom smelter. However, the seller claimed that this was second-hand copper and entitled to a cheaper price.

At any rate the market held at 8 cents and sales improved as the week progressed. On Thursday more than 3,000 tons were sold in the home market, the best for a day in a month. Sales so far in July have been 18,500 tons, the best for a half month so far this year.

Lead has been brisk largely because of building activity which requires lead in the form of paint and pipe and sheets. Sales are much above normal. A moderate demand for zinc was noted, with sales running about normal at 3000 tons a week.

Britain Stiffens Duty on Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A small but not unimportant change, making for higher tariffs, has just been effected by the British Government in its method of assessing its duties upon imported goods.

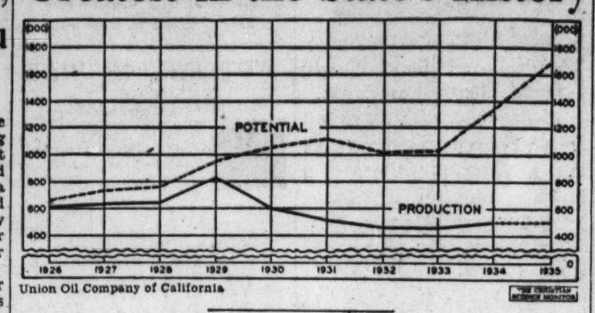
In the past these duties have been calculated upon values obtaining in the country of origin. Now, under Section 10 of this year's British "Finance Bill," the criterion will be those in the country of receipt.

This does not mean much at the moment, though it operates to the disadvantage of the importer in so far that overhead charges previously exoluded are now liable to be added to the values upon which the duties are calculated.

On the other hand, it may become a factor of considerable weight should further currency changes occur. For example, if France should go off gold, the values of its exports to Britain might drop much below their present level as measured in sterling. In that case the higher sterling prices would be adopted.

The inclusion of overhead charges is already, the Monitor learns, adversely affecting merchants engaged in importing French silks into Britain.

California's Crude Oil Reserves Greatest in the State's History



Union Oil Company of California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California at the present time is said to have more producible crude petroleum underground than ever before in its history—a matter of 70 years of oil production.

The increase is attributed to continued development of fields—largely necessary to satisfy lease requirements—during a period of curtailed production, and also to discoveries which have extended the productivity of certain fields.

Statistics gathered by the state oil umpire, an office maintained by the major producing organizations to prorate output, show that potential daily production for June was 1,702,797 barrels. This was 353,810 barrels greater than for June, 1934, and 221,367 barrels in excess of the figure for the end of 1934.

Estimated potential production among the principal districts has been divided as follows: San Joaquin Valley, 917,340 barrels; coastal, 188,037 barrels; Los Angeles Basin, 597,420 barrels. Under the curtailment in effect, the allocated daily production is 209,550 barrels for the San Joaquin Valley fields, 59,320 barrels for the coastal fields, and 244,860 barrels for the Los Angeles Basin fields. California is reported to have 16,287 producing or "shut in" oil wells.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Industry—Preliminary returns from the Mexican industrial census of April 10, 1935, show that 269,757 manual laborers were employed on that date in 8158 establishments for which data were available, a 2.8 per cent increase in number of workers. Annual wages paid out to laborers amounted to 122,080,601 pesos, while total remuneration received by all personnel engaged in manufacturing, including directors and salaried employees, amounted to 170,190,366 pesos. The census reveals an 18 per cent increase in the value of total productions of manufactured products over the 1930 aggregate.

Mexican Furniture Industry—Increased and improved domestic manufacture of metal furniture in Mexico is appreciably curtailing the demand in that market for American equipment. However, American manufacturers dominate the import business in such lines and are still able to offer formidable competition to the local producers in certain items. During 1934, a notable improvement in the demand for American filing cases was registered, imports having increased oy more than 50 per cent compared with the two preceding years.

Mexican Bicycle Imports—American bicycles are losing ground in Merico. During 1930 the United States ranked as leading supplier to the Mexican market, accounting for 32 per cent of total receipts. In 1934, however, Great Britain advanced to a dominating position, accounting for 50 per cent of the trade, with the share of the United States falling to less than 15 per cent. Mexican bicycle imports from Japan were only slightly under those of the United States.

Cuban Typewriter Demand—An improved demand in the Cuban market for American typewriters is noted. For three or four years purchases of new typewriters in Cuba have been notably slow, as used or rebuilt machines could be bought at low prices, and in many cases no replacement buying was being done. The years 1932 and 1933 were especially quiet in this line and the revival of business in the latter part of 1934 and the first half of 1935 found stocks of typewriters low.

Motor Vehicle Imports—The market for motor vehicles continues to register improvement in Cuba. April passenger car imports, totaling 339 units, were the largest for any single month since April, 1930. Furthermore, the increase was more widely distributed among makes than in March, and extended to some of the medium and high-priced cars which have not enjoyed as brisk business this year as have the lower-priced makes. Imports of popular low-priced American car declined from 219 in March to 179 in April.

Cuban Ice Cream Consumption—Ice cream has become increasingly popular in Cuba during the last few years. Ten years ago consumption of ice cream in the island was extremely low, it is pointed out. The better grades were imported from the United States and were obtainable only in the few establishments in Havana. In 1927 several large local dairies began the production of ice cream and by improving quality and distribution methods have succeeded in creating a substantial demand. It is estimated that average daily production of ice cream in Cuba throughout the year amounts to approximately 2000 gallons, with the two largest plants producing about 600 gallons a day each.

Cuban Shoe and Leather Trade—Shoe and leather sales in the Cuban market have been rather slow during June. The dull trade in leather has been partly seasonal. Members of both the leather and shoe trades anticipate considerable improvement in their industries during the latter part of July.

Cuban Tire Imports—Imports of pneumatic tires into Cuba during April totaling 6164 units registered an increase over the preceding month of 156 units. The April total, however, is substantially below the totals for January and February of this year and compares with 11,192 units imported in April, 1934. Total pneumatic tires imports into Cuba during the first four months of this year amounted to 25,223 units compared with 29,775 units in the corresponding period of 1934.

Guatemala Business—During June there was little appreciable change in the general business situation in Guatemala. Merchants complain of poor business, owing particularly to the low price received for coffee, and there has developed an air of uncertainty concerning the business outlook for the near future. The agricultural outlook continues favorable, with indications that the corn and bean crops (principal foods of a large part of the population) will be abundant this year.

Trade in Nicaragua—Business continued very dull during June in Nicaragua, the difficult foreign exchange situation and the usual falling off in trade coincident with the beginning of the rainy season being the immediate concern of local business. With remittance of foreign exchange running some 12 months behind collections, local importers are confronted with the increasing difficulty of finding exporters willing to ship to Nicaragua except on a cash basis.

Panama Business—The customary seasonal decline in retail business was less in Panama pronounced during June, as the demand for many lines continued at the high levels reached in May. Wholesale business, however, was sluggish and merchants continued to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis, awaiting final outcome of laws affecting their operation. Credits and collections in Panama City and in Colon were reported to be satisfactory. Business in the interior continued to be largely on a cash basis. Total imports in the first five months of 1935 were $5,706,878, of which the United States supplied 55.1 per cent.

Business in Costa Rica—There was little change in the business situation during June, with the uncertainty of the exchange situation making the outlook obscure. Retail stocks continue very low. The local cost of living has increased decidedly as regards both staple and luxury goods. Coffee prices on the London market are improving and growers are less pessimistic; exports during May totaled 11,711 bags. Shipments of Costa Rican coffee to the United States during the current coffee year totaled 55,731 bags, an increase of about 45,000 bags for the previous year.

Floating Supply Of Steel Shares Larger

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The floating supply of U. S. Steel Corporation common stock as indicated by the number of shares held in brokers hands on June 30 was 1,701,767 shares, or 19.55 per cent of the total shares outstanding. This is an increase of 18,530 shares over the floating supply on March 31.

Brokers holdings in New York State, which indicate to some extent the position of Wall Street, were 1,517,220 shares compared with 1,511,699 at the end of March.

South Carolina Peach Shipments Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—South Carolina peach growers have shipped 54 carloads of peaches so far this year—an increase of 23 to date over last year—with prospects that the number will exceed the 200 mark before the season is over, according to reports issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and released here.

The first check-up included only the early varieties; later varieties have not been moved.

Tourist Business Of Larger Cities Shows Big Gains

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — Tourist business gains in many cities were reported by the Commerce Department for the week ended July 10.

"In some places," the department said, "reports were to the effect that the tourist business had reached proportions comparable to those of 1929-30. These conditions, for example, were reported in New York as prevailing with eastbound transatlantic vacation crossings. Railroads, according to the New York report, are finding this one of the best seasons for tourist traffic in a number of years.

"Local agencies in Chicago reported an increase of 80 per cent in steamship bookings in that area over last year, with the European tours showing a 70 per cent increase. Backward weather, however, accounted for a 40 to 50 per cent decrease in Great Lakes travel.

"All transportation lines in southern California reported large increases, with travel bureaus in Los Angeles showing the best business since 1929.

"From Seattle it was reported that the influx of tourists had increased from 10 to 43 per cent. The Alaska Steamship Company was said to be enjoying the greatest passenger business in its history.

"Travel volume in San Francisco was reported generally above the first six months of 1934 with an increase of 12 per cent in steamship passengers, 21 per cent in railroads, and 27 per cent in inbound, nonresident motorists.

"Reports of a somewhat similar nature were received from Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Denver, Cleveland, and Buffalo."

4.7 P.C. Drop Is Foreseen in 1935 Farm Cash Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—American farm cash income for 1935 is estimated at $5,807,000,000 as against $6,091,000,000 in 1934, a decrease of 4.7 per cent, by Alexander Hamilton Institute. This decrease is expected in spite of the fact that cash income for the first five months of this year is estimated at 13.4 per cent above the same period of last year.

The decrease for the full year is expected to result from an anticipated fall in farm prices over the rest of the year. Benefit payments for the full year expected to be larger than last year, in spite of statements of AAA officials. Benefit payments for the first five months totaled $256,000,000 against $120,000,000 in the same period of 1934.

Brazil Cotton Crop Thirty Two Per Cent Greater This Year

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 16 (AP)—Brazil this year is expected to exceed by more than 32 per cent her 1934 record cotton crop of approximately 1,233,477 United States bales, it is officially stated.

Figures confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture showed an estimated total crop of 370,500,000 kilograms in 1935, equivalent in United States terms to 3,633,900 bales.

If all that cotton is industrially useful, there will be for the first time more than 1,000,000 bales available for export. Brazil's infant textile and by-product manufactures have hitherto used not more than 500,000 bales.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 100% profit selling friends, neighbors. wonderful 21 folder, $1 assortment. 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. Schwer, 287, Westfield, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. N-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear, bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. T-13, Indianapolis, Indiana

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BACKWARD CHILDREN boarded and tutored, for the summer or longer in the home of an experienced teacher and college graduate; limited number. Country home. CORA SMALLEY, Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 1636.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNK BEACH and "Port." Summer cottages at greatly reduced rates for season. EVANS & WAKEFIELD Kennebunk, Maine

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

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844 Beacon St.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $35-$50
87 St. Stephen St.—1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $32.50-$35
11-19 Peterboro St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $25-$40
30 Hemenway St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration .... $25-$42.50

Apply to Supts. on Premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING

209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room apartment and sun porch, 1348 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner. Phone Asp. 7216.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
236-232-236-264-270. OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "9 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17, KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

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APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS, Lancs. Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road Public and Private Apartments One minute sea and golf

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; mod. terms. Tel. 1497.

GLASGOW—Bed and breakfast, also rooms for quiet rest and study; sunny aspect. MISS WOOD, 14 Somerset Place. Tel. Douglas 1397.

YORKSHIRE. Swaledale — Apartments or board residence; every comfort; beautiful position; golf, fishing, lovely walks, drives; from 7/- per day board. Miss Hird, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LITTLE COODEN Children's Hotel, Brackenwood, Crowborough, Sussex. Now open. In connection with Cooden Beach Children's Hotel. BEXHILL. re-opening (14th season) August 1 for six weeks. At Little Cooden, a few children accepted for entire care under experienced matron. Education can be arranged. All particulars of both hotels from Crowborough.

ON the SUNNY SOUTH COAST. comfortable home for children with Kindergarten; 3 mins from sea; experienced care. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON. 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Two rooms and kitchen, furnished or partly furnished; no attendances; geyser, electricity, telephone, etc.; central, quiet, homely, moderate. Apply R. White & Co., 32 Queen St.

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LEEDS—Well-built, stone house in quiet road, near Roundhay Park, comprising flat of 4 rooms on ground floor, with garden; maisonette of 8 rooms on 1st and 2nd floors with garden and garage; separate entrances; freehold, £1600. Box W-84, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS

Do You Wish
THE FLOWER BOOK
and SYLVIA'S TRAVELS
to be re-published?
If so, send for order form to
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HELP WANTED

COUPLE—General housework, handy man, gardener. Christian Scientists preferred. Apply in writing, Mrs. F. E. Gendrow, Mendham, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1011.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., 108 Anthony St.—10-room modern house, 2-car garage; extra lot; exceptional value.

MILTON, MASS., 156 Edgehill Road, Overlooking Cunningham Park—Beautiful new colonial 9-room home with open porch, 2-car attached garage, large lot of land; open Sunday; call any time by appointment. Telephone Granite 2324.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y., 253 Lincoln Ave.—7 room house, living room, fireplace, dining room, sun parlor, four bedrooms, tile bath, extra lavatory, breakfast nook, beautiful surroundings, plot 40x100, very reasonably priced to settle estate; inspection invited. CARL KLEINE, 206 East 83rd Street, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 8-room house, lightning protected; good roads; 60 miles from Boston, 17 from Concord. Mrs. A. A. Blood, Goffstown, N. H.

JEWELERS

LUND Watch Expert; Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston.

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17 Ocean Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
Cool, Quiet, Modern, Directly on Beach
Low Daily Rate—Special Weekly Rate
Inquiries Are Invited. I. A. SHAW

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Home for rest, study and recreation.
Outdoor Dining Room, Sleeping Porches
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FOR SALE—Beautiful old white four pillared residence; 10 rooms including dentist's office attached; 66 ft by 130 ft. Near Main St. Suitable for home or some business. MRS. CARPENTER, 12 Thorndike St., Palmer, Mass.

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BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell, Circle 7702

N. Y. C., 320 West 86th St.; FLORENCE KING STUDIOS: attractive, cool rooms, business women, students; single $6.50; double $11.00; large community kitchen; piano. Susquehanna 7-7346.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (98th) 4-N—Business person convenient transportation, running water; $3; near church. Mornings Aca. 2-2658.

N. Y. C.—120 West 70th St. (Apt. 5C); one large, one medium, adjoining bath; handsomely furnished; also single with bath. Lichtenstein.

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CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 10 years experience, excellent and careful driver, references. Irving Cookson, 28 Queensberry St., Suite 9, Boston. Com. 9084.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable of caring for home, or attendant, excellent refs. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position 13 years' exp in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg, Pittsburgh Pa.

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POINT BREEZE, on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking; fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. Stevens.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., Perry Cottage — A quiet country home, pleasant rooms, good food, own gardens and poultry; mod. rates.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $26 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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POST WANTED

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CALL Dairies, Farms, salary and commission; state age, experience (if engineering), cyclist or motor-cyclist; Lancs., Hants., Dorset, Wales, covered. Barlow, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool.

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(Continued)

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Single rooms Frs. 20.- to Frs. 35.-.
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SWITZERLAND
(Continued)

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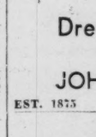

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Ready to Wear and to Measure
Complete Outfitting for Men and Boys
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in Great Variety
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(Continued)

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Attractive Shop When in Southport
Charming Restaurant . . .
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BROADBENTS Ltd.
Are Distinctive
Stocks for Choice Larger than Most Metropolitan Stores.

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C. HOULDCROFT
Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand.
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CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATES, HOME-MADE SWEETS
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Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, etc.
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REMOVAL ESTIMATES Phone 61670

NORTHUMBERLAND
(Continued)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Continued)

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H. M. & E. COMMON
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Furs, Fur Coats Made Up, Remodelled, Renovated, Relined, Cleaned and Dyed. Also SPECIALLY CHOSEN Furs, Fur Coats, Collars by Leading London Manufacturers
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MOTOR SERVICE CO. (NOTTINGHAM) Ltd.
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BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
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J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

The "Quality" Store

for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2390 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children.
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers
Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS
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PROVISION EXPERTS
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311 LEGRAMS LANE, Bradford
45 OTLEY RD., HEADINGLEY
61 BOAR LANE, LEEDS

Everything for the Garden at
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Garden Rollers from 17/6d; Lawn Mowers from 17/6d; Swing Hammocks from 14-15-0; Bird Baths from 5/9d; Rustic Arches from 8/6d. Trellis, Fencing Spades, Forks, etc., at Bradford's lowest prices. Come and look around—you'll be under no obligation to purchase.
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Open Saturdays Until 8 P. M.

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Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
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All Daintily Served
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Where the Very Best Shoes Are Sold
NO BETTER VALUE ANY WHERE
All the Leading Makes
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Family Grocers
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Tel. 3250

Tel. 3337
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Chocolates
are chocolates with a difference—and WHAT a difference! Try them and see how good they are.
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Humane Methods and service

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Only the best of any quality, and at low, competitive prices.
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Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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EXCLUSIVE MATERIALS
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High-Grade Suits in stock or made to measure. Agents for Tress & Heath's Hats, Doggie Caps, Aquascutum, Nicholson & Kenneth Durwards Raincoats. Tunic Shirts from 10/6 to 21/-.
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The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 65 Years. Phone 401

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The Store for Discriminating Buyers
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Will gladly call on you with patterns.
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Austhorpe Road, Crossgates, Leeds
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Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
WORKS, 84 Crossgates Road
RESIDENCE, 4 Poole Road, Crossgates

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)

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(W. TARBOTTON)
Invites you to try our Bread, Confectionery, Pies and Biscuits
200 Awards for Purity
All Goods Baked Daily at Our Model Electric Bakery in Headingley
Cosy Cafés now open at 4 The Parade, North Lane, Headingley and Town St., Armley, Branches 71 Tong Rd. and 27 Armley Town St., 4 The Parade, North Lane, Headingley PHONE 53280

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Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd. for COALS
10 cwts. Selected House Coal.....19/-
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10 cwts. Best House.....17/9
10 cwts. Best Nuts.....16/3
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts.....14/6
10 cwts. Cobbles.....14/-
Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
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All Kinds of
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WALLIS BAKERY, Ltd.
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We Sell Gunstone's Chocolate Biscuits

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Electrical and Radio Dealer and Contractor
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217 Oakbrook Road Phone 31973

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 23125

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The Confectioners
at
Hunter's Bar
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Melling Bros LTD
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home-Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

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TRY
L. TWIGGE & SONS
WOOD STREET *FOR*
Fresh Flowers, Choice Fruits
Reliable Seeds or
Floral Decorations
Phone 2132
Prices Right—Quality the Best

EAVESTAFF
Small Grand Piano 66 Gns.

Chas. R. Coe
Tel. 2982 Cross Square
Cash or Terms

J. H. KILBURN
BUTCHERS AND CONFECTIONERS
52 KIRKGATE and 43 WESTGATE
COOKED MEATS, SAUSAGE, PIES, ETC.
WE STOCK FLETCHER'S SAUCE

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Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Member of the Chamber of Trade — All Workmen Fully Insured
Wakefield Window Cleaning Co., Ltd.
Windows Cleaned on the Shortest Notice
D. HALL, Managing Director
Office Hours 9:30 to 1—Saturday 10 to 12

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YORK

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
Next door to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes.
Handicraft. Pottery, etc.

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LUGGAGE
and fine
LEATHER GOODS
CLEGHORN
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Old Glamis Fabrics
and
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a Speciality
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Try
Johnston, Green
Est. 1860 Vans Deliver Daily in District
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Established 1882
ANTIQUE FURNITURE
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Also Fine Reproductions of English Period Furniture at Reasonable Prices.
GLASS AND CHINA
38 Queen Street (Corner Frederick Street)
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Purveyor of Choice Fruits and Vegetables
FIRST GRADE
Strawberries and Raspberries
Fresh Daily.
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Scott-Lyon's *Meringues*
The most delicious of table sweets
FERRY ROAD BAKERY
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Ladies' Hairdressers
Eugène Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
Agents for
Helena Rubinstein's Preparations
140 Princes Street (West End). Tel. 26469

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ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
62 Buchanan Street Glasgow
Oak Canteen For Six Persons price £6. For Twelve Persons price £15.

LOOSE COVERS
For 3-piece Suite, frilled and welted in heavy quality shot Tissue in colourings of Green shot Fawn, Wine shot Blue, Blue shot Gold. Also in heavy printed Linen, Jacobean design in Green, Fawn and Rust; Blue, Fawn and Green; Brown, Fawn and Rust; Green, Fawn and Brown. Special price—
£5.19.6
Price includes cutting within a radius of 5 miles from warehouse.
All our Loose Covers are cut and made up by experts, which insures perfect fit and workmanship.
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1.

COMPLETE STOCKISTS OF
NORVIC and MASCOT FOOTWEAR
TRERON'S
254 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

REMEMBER
SMITH'S *for*
BABY LINEN
John Smith & Co. (Wools) Ltd.
219 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

W. MORLAND
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Engagement Rings and Wedding Gifts
Souvenirs in Celtic Art Jewellery
Repairs of every description
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Travelware of Quality
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 Renfield Street, Glasgow

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Beauty Culture, etc.
Margaret A. Taylor
(Phyllis Earle Diploma, London)
268 BATH STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2 Tel. 4595 Douglas

Air Mail Conference Brings Britain and Antipodes Closer

Although much remains to be considered and much groundwork has to be done, the air mail conference recently at Sydney, New South Wales, between representatives of Britain, Australia and New Zealand went a long way toward reaching an agreement for the expansion of the air mail and passenger services between the three countries.

The original proposals of the British delegation were not wholly acceptable to Australia, but at the outset the British delegation made it clear that it had not come to Australia to dictate a policy.

The biggest stumbling blocks to agreement were the increased cost of £200,000 a year to the commonwealth and the plan to use flying boats on a coast route from Darwin to Sydney. The British delegation bowed to these objections, and Australia's participation in the operation of a biweekly seven-days' service between Australia and Britain is certain. Such a service will replace the weekly 14 days' service which began last December.

British Aid

It is thought that the British Government, realizing the heavy expenditure involved in the maintenance of Australia's internal air services, will substantially increase its share of the cost of the All-Empire service.

Australia will co-operate on the following basis: An increase of the Australian subsidy to overseas and inland services from £93,000 to £150,000 a year; a flat rate of 4d. an ounce for all first-class air-mail matter (the present charge being 1s. 6d. a half ounce); a flying boat service between Singapore and Darwin to be operated by Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd. (an Anglo-Australian subsidiary of Imperial Airways Ltd.), and a land plane service for the internal sections; a 15-year program, which will be subject to review every three years, and guarantees that the three companies operating on the route will co-operate to insure a service of seven days each way.

It is estimated that the entire service will cost the Empire Governments £1,500,000 a year in subsidies and loss on postal revenue. The companies are expected to receive an additional £1,000,000 from passengers and freight.

New Zealand Line

Almost immediately after the conference, the Australian authorities set to work to speed up the internal air services, improve airdromes, provide extra night flying facilities, and to undertake other important phases of local development. Particular attention will be paid to the question of making Sydney the terminal point of the England-Australia route.

Preparations are also being made for the extension of the Empire service from Sydney to New Zealand. Tenders for this trans-Tasman service, probably by flying boats, will be called within a few months. The service may be in operation before the end of the year.

* * *

Opening "Last Frontiers"

Some of the "last frontiers" in the United States are being opened up by the airplane, newest and quickest of travel methods.

High up in northern Michigan on the southern shore of Lake Superior in the Whitefish Bay region lies a sparsely inhabited and rugged area penetrated by no railroads or highways, and approached only by the Lake Superior side or by the "corduroy roads" laid down by woodsmen.

In this region traversed by the Two Hearted River a new landing field has been constructed under the direction of Col. Floyd E. Evans, Michigan director of aeronautics. A region formerly reached by surface travel in several days the Two Hearted River section is now within four hours of Detroit by plane.

Off the Beaten Track

The Two Hearted River field was constructed solely for the use of planes and pilots who wish to leave the beaten track and spend a day or days in a district almost forgotten by men since the primeval forest was cut down nearly three score years ago. The field is located on a small plateau about 150 feet above and a quarter mile south of Lake Superior. Two runways have been leveled and a wind indicator erected. But there civilization ends.

The only inhabitants of the district are members of the Coast Guard and their families who man the station near the field. For six months of the year the station is snowbound and snowshoes and dog teams provide the only means of contact with the nearest settlement, Deer Park, about 12 miles west. Stoves operate on a 12-month basis there and a topcoat feels comfortable even in midsummer. In winter "50 below zero" winds keep the field bare while 12-foot snow blankets are not unusual in the adjacent woods.

While the field is usable at the present time, additional work is scheduled to be finished soon, which will make the Two Hearted River field safe for use by all types of planes. It is well marked and can be seen from the air very soon after leaving Newberry, Mich.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

37.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Is Manila more than 1000 miles west of Tokyo? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. May dahlia roots be safely left in the ground through the winter? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. If you were looking for the book of Ruth, and you opened your Bible to I Kings, should you turn the pages to the left? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Is the best oyster stew made by simmering the oysters in butter, then adding the milk, and bringing it almost to a boil? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is the present name of Constantinople Istanbul? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is one of the following words misspelled: cotillion, combattant, rendezvous, effrontery, avoirdupois? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is the following statement correct in every particular: "Mt. Everest is higher than any mountain in the world"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. From 1929 through 1933, did the death rate in the United States steadily decrease? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Was "Hiawatha" written by William Dean Howells? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Does 75 cents a month buy a subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Men's Clothing

ABOUT a year and a half ago, Mr. R—— was compelled to seek a new means of making a livelihood. He knew something about men's clothing and thought he would like to sell it; so he conceived a rather unusual plan.

Knowing that clothing manufacturers frequently have sample suits and small lots of men's clothing which they would rather dispose of cheaply than carry with their regular stocks, he approached several firms and agreed to specialize in buying up and retailing these stocks after removing the trade labels.

He then rented a small storeroom; and by means of small newspaper advertisements ("suits, $12.50; values $25 to $30; manufacturers' sample closeouts . . .") he has managed to sell men's clothing at prices which are very reasonable. He makes a substantial living, and his customers are able to buy good clothing cheaply.—T. M.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Two Cats Entertain a Stranger

THERE were two cats who lived in the city. One of them belonged to an artist who painted pictures in his attic studio. This cat's name was Inky.

The other cat belonged to a writer who sat all day long in his basement window at the typewriter. This cat's name was "Racer," because he could run so fast.

Sometimes, when both cats were let out of doors, they met on the fire escape of the building and looked at each other curiously.

Down below them was the man at the newsstand. Every little while he would close his eyes. One day he heard the two cats talking together—at least this is what he told his neighbors.

"There's nothing better than a good snappy walk in the morning," said Racer to Inky.

"Not to my way of thinking," said Inky, whose fur was beautifully fluffed about his calm face. "There's nothing more pleasant than sitting still and having people look at you with that foolish smile and say 'Nice kitty.'"

"That comes from being an artist's cat," said Racer. "You've formed a habit of posing."

"I have posed for a good many pictures," admitted Inky. "Seventeen, to be exact."

"I thought so," said Racer, thoughtfully. "Well, I have never been a poser. But my master has written ever so many stories about me. He says he never saw a cat that frisked about so much. In fact he says that is why I am an interesting cat."

A New Cat

Suddenly another cat appeared. He stood on the sidewalk below the fire escape looking up at the other two. He looked like a wandering cat. His fur was roughened from squeezing through tight places. He looked timidly at the other two as if he were not sure it would be polite for him to ask questions.

"Good morning, my friend," said Racer finally, "what can we do for you?"

"Good morning," answered the strange cat promptly. "If you don't mind, I'm a little hungry."

"Goodness, I do mind," said the artist's cat, peering down between the bars of the fire escape. "I never want anyone to go hungry."

"Of course not," said Racer. "We will see that you get something to eat and to drink at once."

Inky's Gift

"If you wait right there," said Inky, "I will climb up to the studio where I live and get you a piece of liver. It is nicely boiled and has a fine flavor. But my master gave me too much for my breakfast and I would be happy to share with you."

"Thank you—" began the strange cat, but before he could even blink, Racer was down on the sidewalk beside him.

"If you step downstairs with me," Racer confided with an important whisk of his tail, "I'll lead you to where my saucer of milk awaits me. You may have it, for at this time of day, I've no interest in milk."

"Thank you," said the visitor, hardly knowing which bit of kindness to accept first.

But he followed Racer obediently, drank the fresh milk, just in time to be joined by Inky who delivered his gift at the guest cat's feet.

The man at the newsstand says it was as fine a morning as he has seen. And Inky and Racer are better friends than ever.

Brevities

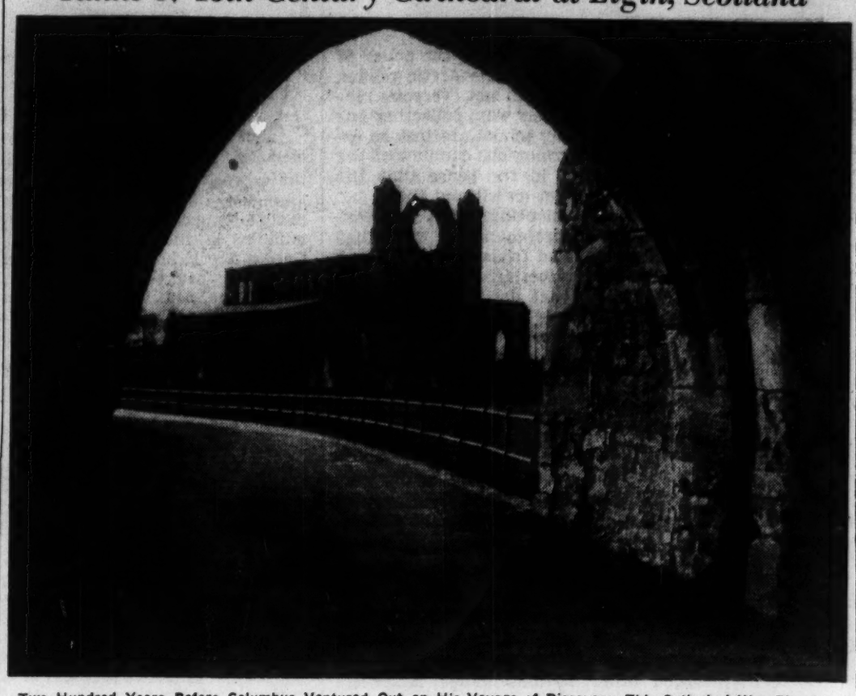
Detroit Free Press: Statistics show that the average man speaks 11,900,000 words a year. And that shows that Huey Long is considerably above the average of his fellow men.

Life: It is claimed some old folks remember when "The Public Works" was a declarative sentence.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: It seems strange that a real estate agent who deals in deeds uses so many words.

Punch: A gardener claims to be able to grow square peas. Their great advantage is they do not roll off the knife.

Ruins of 13th Century Cathedral at Elgin, Scotland



Two Hundred Years Before Columbus Ventured Out on His Voyage of Discovery, This Cathedral Was Flourishing. The Interesting View Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. G. B. Martin, Sidney, B. C., Canada.

Quotation for Today

FORCE may subdue, but love gains; and he that forgives first, wins the laurel. Love is the hardest lesson in Christianity; but for that reason it should be most our care to learn it.—WILLIAM PENN.

In Lighter Vein

Everybody's Weekly, London

"The sea's going farther away, mummy. Has someone pulled the plug out?"

Next

"Well," said the dentist, cheerily, as he entered the waiting room, "who has been waiting the longest?"

"I have," said the tailor, as he presented his bill.—*El Paso World News.*

The Mixture

"My car simply refuses to start on cold mornings. I've tried everything I can think of, such as aordshrdu fwlaiiii."—*Provincial paper.*

The mixture doesn't seem rich enough to us.—*Humorist.*

Problem

She was bidding her lover a fond farewell, for he was going on a business trip around the world.

Tearfully she clung to him and asked: "My darling, promise that you will write to me from every town you visit!"

And as he gathered her in his arms he cried: "Oh, Ada, is it love that prompts you to say this? Do you really love me, or are you merely collecting foreign postage stamps?"—*Tit-Bits.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ptolemais

WHEN Paul was making his way to Jerusalem, toward the close of his third missionary journey, we read that he stayed at Tyre for a week, afterward proceeding to Ptolemais, where he "saluted the brethren," remaining with them for one day (Acts 21:7).

Ptolemais lay some 26 miles to the south of Tyre and, like it, was a Phoenician seacoast town of no small importance. When mentioned in the Old Testament, Ptolemais bears the name of Accho (Judges 1:31), and was then a famous stronghold of the early Canaanites; while in post-Biblical times it came to be known as "Acre," and, under that name, played an important part in the history of the Crusades. It is situated on a commanding promontory and occupies such an outstanding position that Napoleon described it as "the Key of Syria."

Daily Anecdote

Teddy the Naturalist

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN BURROUGHS, the famed naturalist, was a frequent visitor at Sagamore Hill, Colonel Roosevelt's home. The Colonel would often put off political visitors that he might roam the fields in search of birds. Nor was his knowledge confined to living nature.

On one occasion he was tramping the fields and woods with Mr. Burroughs, when the latter pointed to an oak, remarking that it was an exceptional example of that noble tree.

"Yes," agreed the President. "And you see by the branching of that oak that when it grew up this wood was an open field, possibly under the plow; it is only in fields that oaks take that form."

"That is true," agreed the naturalist. But until Colonel Roosevelt mentioned it, he had not taken in the fact.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Songs in the Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

WHEN "Little Muddy" overflowed its banks during the recent period of floods near here, one family experienced an unusual rescue. About 2 o'clock in the morning the farmer, who was sleeping in the basement, was awakened by water pouring in. He called the farm boy, sleeping near by, and together they dashed upstairs and aroused the rest of the family.

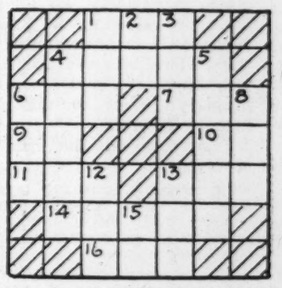
With the aid of a stepladder, the mother, holding a small baby, and the three older daughters climbed into a walnut tree; and finally the two men took their places on stout limbs. They wrapped themselves in blankets, and then, in order to keep the younger children awake, and to keep up their spirits, they joined in singing.

For six hours they sat in the tree singing, while their belongings were carried down the stream.

Finally, some neighbors heard the singing, and upon investigation they discovered the plight of the family. They tried to get some mules over to the tree, thinking they could effect a rescue in that way, but were unsuccessful. Then they secured a boat from Grantville, half a mile away, and brought the family to dry land. They were given shelter and lodging at the home of one of their rescuers, where they waited for the water to subside.

It was generally agreed that had it not been for their "songs in the night," in the midst of perilous circumstances, their rescue would not have been so promptly nor so successfully accomplished.

Crossword Puzzle No. 117



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Cushion
4—A bower
6—Cunning
7—To butt violently
9—Jumbled type
10—Have existence
11—Sweet potato
13—Storing-pit
14—Satisfied
16—Foot-digit

Down

1—Scrutinize
2—Jewish month
3—Beetle
4—Assumed name
5—Mad
6—To discover
8—Human beings
12—Be tangled
13—Social insect
15—Preposition

What They Say

Same Side

"Investors all want to stand on the same side of the boat at the same time. This is one reason why the boat periodically capsizes."—*Roger W. Babson.*

To Wages

"I don't believe that we should take away the profit motive. I do believe that we should put more into wages and less into profits."—*William Allen White.*

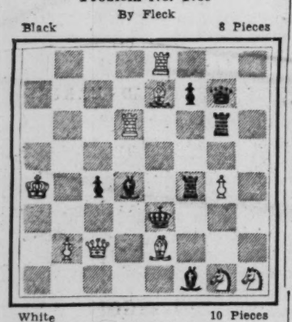
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1739

By Fleck

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

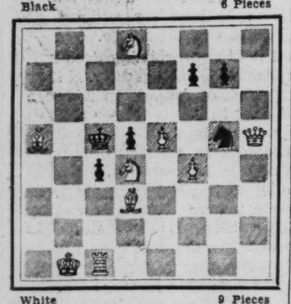
White to play and mate in two

(Prize, Second Quarter, 1933, Die Schwalbe)

Problem No. 1740

By J. G. Campbell

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. One of the truly great old-timers.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1737. Kt-R3

No. 1738. 1. R-KKt3 P-K6
2. B-K7ch
1. —— KtxR
2. Q-Q8ch
1. —— P-R8(Q)ch
2. QxQch
1. —— K-K4
2. QxP(K4)ch
1. —— Kt-K2
2. B-Kt7ch
1. —— P-K4
2. B-K7ch threat

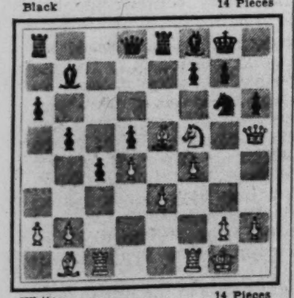
End-Game No. 260. White wins: 1 P-Kt5, R(Kt2)-Kt; 2 KtxP, RxP; 3 R-Q7ch, and mates in three. If 1. . . RxR; 2 PxPch, K-K; 3 PxR, R-Kt7; 4 Kt-B6ch, K-K2; 5 R-Q7ch, etc.

End-Game

This position arose in a game between T. Salo and J. Terho in a tournament at Helsingfors, Finland, last January. After Black plays KtxB. White forces a quick victory.

End-Game No. 261

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

After Black plays KtxB, White to play and win.

Notes

With Kashdan, Fine, Dake, among the contestants in the American Chess Federation (formerly Western Chess Association) tournament to begin July 21 at Milwaukee, Wis., the winner may well be considered as tournament champion of the United States, although this championship does not officially carry the title. Save for Reshevsky, who is in Europe, the country's leading players are expected to take part, attracted no doubt by the generous prizes offered.

A minor tournament at Barcelona, Spain, was concluded June 24. There were five non-Spanish and five Spanish contestants. The Czech Flohr and the Belgian Koltanowski tied for first and second with 8—1. Third was the Swiss, H. Grob, with the British champion, Sir George Thomas, fourth, and the Irish, B. Reilly, fifth. The Spanish players, Maristang, Cherta, Ribera, Valloe and Ticoulat followed in the same order.

The new York State Chess Association championship will be held from Aug. 12 to 17 at Binghamton.

The variation of the Slav Defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined developed in the game below has given Capablanca a few anxious moments. Playing White against Dake in the New York 1931 tournament, he found himself with an unsatisfactory ending, and should have lost. Fortunately, for him, Dake blundered into a loss himself. And in the game below, from the Margate tournament, the Austrian Klein, with the better game, failed to make the best move, owing to time difficulties, and only drew.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Klein White	Capablanca Black	Klein White	Capablanca Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-K4	K-K2
2 P-QB4	P-B3	20 R-R4	KR-KB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 R-QB	B-B4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	22 Kt-Q2	QR-Kt
5 P-QR4	B-B4	23 R-QKt4	KR-Q
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2(a)	24 B-K4	P-KKt3
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	25 BxB	PxB
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	26 Kt-B3	R-Kt
9 PxP	KtxP	27 R-KR4	R-Kt2
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	28 R-R5	R-KB
11 B-Kt2	P-B3(b)	29 R-B4	P-K5
12 Castles	B-K3	30 Kt-Q4	R(Kt2)-B2
13 KtxKt	PxKt	31 R-B(d)	P-B4
14 B-K3	B-QB4	32 Kt-Kt3	R-B
15 Q-B(c)	BxB	33 Kt-Q4	R(QB)-B
16 QxB	Q-Kt3	34 Kt-Kt3	R-B
17 P-R5	QxQ	Drawn by repetition of moves.	
18 PxQ	P-QR3		

(a) 6 . . . P-K3; 7 P-B3, P-B4 leads to simplifications and a probable draw.

(b) Modern Chess Openings recommends 11 . . . B-K3, and after 12 KtxKt, KtxKt; 13 Castles, Q-R4 or B-K2.

(c) Against Dake, Capablanca, playing white, tried 15 Kt-K4, and after BxB; 16 PxB, Castles QR; 17 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3; 18 Q-B2, B-Kt, soon began to drift into simplifications and an inferior ending.

(d) With only one minute for the last, four moves of the first quota of moves, Klein missed 31 P-QKt4, which he gave later as the winning line. White would then threaten 32 R-QB and KB.

S. Reshevsky, of New York, winner of the recent Margate tournament, is leading in the open tournament of the British Chess Federation congress now being held at the Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, Eng. Reshevsky's score, at the end of the sixth round, is 5—1, the loss being because he overstepped the time limit in his game with Miss Vera Menchik, women's world champion. Second is Dr. A. Seitz, of Germany, with 4½-1½, his loss being to Reshevsky. Next come Fajarowitz, Menchik, and Wood, with 4-2. There are 12 contestants in all. The open tournament is, naturally, secondary in importance to the championship event, in which the leading British players are taking part. Last year's winner was Sir George Thomas.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

New York

Syracuse—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.

Canada

Ontario

North Bay—Week days, 12 noon and 1:15 p. m., CFCH, 930kc.

*St. Catherines—Daily, 12:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Discontinued

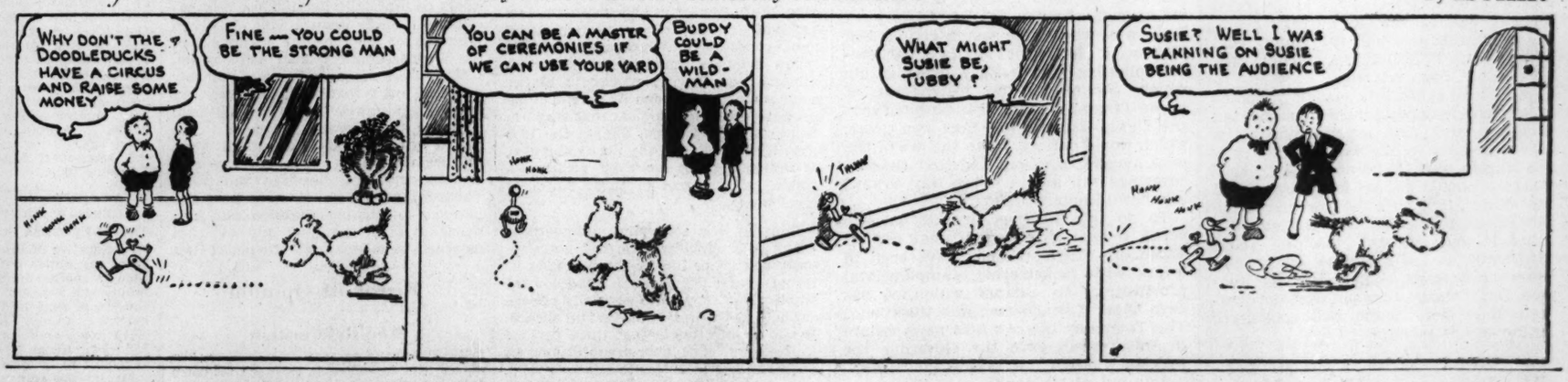
California

Bakersfield—Broadcast of The Monitor Views the News discontinued during summer, to be resumed in fall; KERN, 1370kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Wants to Be Sure Somebody Sees the Show*

By LE PELLEY


WHY DON'T THE DOODLEDUCKS HAVE A CIRCUS AND RAISE SOME MONEY
FINE — YOU COULD BE THE STRONG MAN
YOU CAN BE A MASTER OF CEREMONIES IF WE CAN USE YOUR YARD
BUDDY COULD BE A WILD-MAN
WHAT MIGHT SUSIE BE, TUBBY?
SUSIE? WELL I WAS PLANNING ON SUSIE BEING THE AUDIENCE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Hot Weather Idea*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss saw one of my friends helping himself to the water in the bird bath and he got after him—
"Don't you know that was put there for the birds?" he said—
Then suddenly he seemed to think of something—
"Hey, Snubs," he said a moment later, "what do you say we build a drinking fountain for the neighborhood dogs and cats?"—And I wiggled my tail and told him it sounded like a fine idea—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxation Without Deliberation

"NOTHING can be done at once hastily and prudently," runs an old Roman maxim, and if there is anything that needs to be done with prudence it is taxation. Yet under the whip of President Roosevelt the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee is moving to throw together a tax bill of most serious import and to ram it through Congress in the fag end of one of the heaviest sessions in history.

The situation breathes of haste, incoherence and lack of information on all sides. The Administration, contrary to its habit, has dodged responsibility for framing any specific schedule of rates on inheritances and individual and corporate incomes, but has dumped a whole list of schedules upon the committee for it to choose from. This choice involves economic and social consequences which the committee members cannot possibly explore in a few days.

Opposition to the program has necessarily been of an impromptu, agitated and unhelpful sort. Among people of great fortunes the reflex of such a whack on the pocketbook nerve is not likely to be much more rational than the impulses which emanate from the ballot box nerve of the radicals who originated the "share-the-wealth" campaign. The row stirred up in the committee hearing by the testimony of George B. Chandler of Ohio illustrates the tax already being put on tempers.

The extended analysis by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States represents largely valid criticism of a primarily negative character. Yet there is value in its protest that "the urgent need at the present time is not more taxes on incomes but more income to tax." The time for heavy taxation is in prosperity, and that, alack, is not yet. No longer ago than March 19 Marriner S. Eccles, President Roosevelt's own appointed governor of the Federal Reserve Board, said it was very important that income taxation be properly timed to take effect when incomes are good.

Testifying on the banking bill, he observed:

> A substantial increase in taxes at the present time, if they would pull into the Treasury money which otherwise would be spent and thus reduce private spending, would be of no particular help.

The chamber makes a further point of great soundness when it says that if it is considered advisable to break up larger corporations and individual incomes and estates by drastic redistribution, "such proposals should be brought to public attention directly as social and economic reforms" and not rushed through as mere revenue measures. The Monitor has expressed agreement with the heavier taxation of extremely large inheritances and incomes, but it must be done with extreme care and with a wide apprehension of the consequences.

The recommendations for a graduated income tax on corporations scaled upward according to size and for a tax on intercorporate dividends are particularly deserving of longer examination than they have been given. There is real doubt as to whether they are practical and just at all, and if any graduation is to be made, the possibilities of making it an excess profits tax instead of a mere tax on bigness ought to be looked into.

The subject of the social and economic consequences even of taxes which must be laid is one for long and serious study. It would be much better done if taken under advisement until next fall or winter and the intervening time used for research. Congress has a big enough job yet on its hands to try to perfect or reach a decision on such legislation as the social security bill, the omnibus banking bill, the public utilities bill, the Guffey coal bill, and the TVA and AAA amendments.

President Roosevelt would do wisely to take a stand against demagogic yappings and assent to a postponement of his tax program until next session, possibly a special session in the fall if January is too long to wait. If he does not do this, Congress should declare its own rights in the matter. If it feels the Administration face must be saved, it might adopt a schedule on personal incomes above $10,000,000 and a moderate set of new inheritance taxes, subject to later revision. But it should then put over the question until more sound and considered action can be taken.

The League and Mickey Mouse

WALT DISNEY, inventor of Mickey Mouse and the Silly Symphonies, is to be congratulated on the award of a medal by the Film Committee of the League of Nations; and the Film Committee is to be congratulated on perceiving that Mr. Disney is the sort of person to whom its medal may be fittingly awarded.

The conferring of this medal shows a perception that greatness in art is not confined to the grand and pretentious. It is a perception which is not as common as it might be. Sullivan, famous composer of light operatic tunes, was perpetually unhappy because he could not devote himself to grand opera and oratorio, for which, incidentally, he had little aptitude.

It is easy to make a similar mistake in other walks of life. To see the significance and importance of directing the policy of a nation, or exploring the Arctic region, is a simple matter. But not everyone recognizes that, in their way, collecting bus fares and teaching school are just as essential to the harmonious conduct of the world's business, in the sense that the world could not get on without them.

Instead of lamenting, with Sullivan, their compelled preoccupation with what may seem dull and trivial jobs, men and women would do better, like Mr. Disney, to accomplish what lies nearest to their hand with all their might.

Trade as Trade

AT LAST the United States has got down to a sound basis in arrangements for trade with Russia. The agreement concluded by Ambassador Bullitt and Commissar Litvinoff is apparently a straight business deal without admixture of governmental theories, financial nostrums or personal prejudices. It provides simply that Russia will purchase $30,000,000 worth of American products in the next year and that the United States will extend to Russia the benefits accorded other nations under reciprocal trade treaties.

In other words, Russia is going to have an opportunity to pay for what she buys in the United States. The history of American-Russian trade relations in the last few years has furnished at least one illustration of almost every wrong concept of trade. At first the United States refused to sell to Russia because Americans did not like the brand of government in Moscow. Then the effort was made to use American goods as debt collectors; Russians might have the privilege of buying American goods if only they would pay debts contracted under the Tsars. Next, that very ingenious gadget, the export-import bank, was invented to enable America to lend the Soviet the money to buy American wares.

The great danger, it seems, was that sooner or later the United States would have to accept payment, and that meant accepting imports from Russia. Every subterfuge that ingenuity could devise was proposed to avoid such an unheard-of calamity. But apparently nothing has availed. Trade with Russia now is to be simply trade.

Common sense welcomes this final result. The sooner America learns that foreign trade is not an instrument for dictating the form of government in other countries, for the high-pressure collection of debts, for military defense, or even for selling without buying, the more prosperous the country will be, and the happier her relations with other nations.

More Hope for Good Government

AGAIN America is turning its gaze toward a New York investigation which may mean much in the cause of good government. Ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on the urging of the New York County March grand jury, the Bar Association and leading civic bodies, it will be directed by Thomas E. Dewey as special prosecutor through an extraordinary grand jury presided over by Justice Philip McCook, a Republican member of the New York Supreme Court with no narrow views of grand jury powers. Competent authorities hold that these powers include even the right to investigate the office of the District Attorney, now filled by a favored son of Tammany Hall, and, if sufficient cause is found, to return an indictment against him.

Herein lies one of the potentially big phases of the inquiry. It may add another sensational chapter to the history of Tammany, whose rule was interrupted in 1933 by the election of Fiorello H. LaGuardia following the Seabury investigation which resulted in the resignation of Mayor James J. Walker. It is expected that the Dewey inquiry will take two years, which would carry it up to the eve of the next mayoral election, and that the uncoverings will aid in a big way toward another Tammany defeat.

To do this, however, it will have to verify reports long current that certain Tammany district leaders have been in league with racketeering, gambling and prostitution, an alliance which, it has been charged, leads even into the courts. The Tammany District Attorney's failure in this respect gave the Governor the necessary reason for taking the investigation out of his hands.

Here, too, are to be seen vitally important political possibilities in view of the enmity between the Roosevelt Administration, with which Governor Lehman is in closest personal and political relations, and Tammany Hall.

Thus, were Mr. Dewey to produce evidence to indict and convict one or more of the old-line Tammany leaders around whom reports of underworld connection have been persistent, it might well provide the necessary battering-ram to complete the demolition of the Wigwam, the wrecking of which was begun in the 1933 mayoral campaign.

The permanency of any clean-up is another matter and must depend on the individuals constituting the powers in control of the city government. Ultimately reform rests on the continued vigilance of good citizens.

Society Column

Book News of the Day

AN ACCOUNT of the Bachelors' Ball at the Huntington Country Club, of the activities of Junior League members, of an elaborate wedding and the expensive journey that followed, of assemblages of the younger set and the next to younger set, and particularly the minutiae of the life of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Brock, how and whom they entertained, where they ate, and what Mrs. Brock wore, constitute a large part of this book ALL THAT GLITTERS, by Anne Gardner (New York: Hopkins. $2). It is an American society novel, written with the eye for detail, the gusto, and the inner-circle air of an expert social columnist.

Jerry Richards, Huntington's most attractive woman, decided that plenty of money was the best basis for a happy marriage. Consequently she accepted the proposal of Gordon Brock, who, in 1928, was engaged in cultivating the magic beanstalk of speculation.

For an intelligent person Jerry remained singularly uninformed about the size or source of her husband's income, and about the foundations of his character. The reader is left equally in the dark, for the Gordon Brock of the opening chapters, slow of speech, but dominating, seems like a good example of still waters running deep. As a matter of fact, he turns out to be shallow, unable to think for himself except on financial matters, and fatuously indulgent to his wife. When the beanstalk withered and fell, Brock fell, too. Jerry herself proved to be true gold, started a hat and gown shop and set to work to pay off the mortgage her husband had persuaded her mother to put on the family home. Finally poor Brock left Jerry free to marry the watchful, waiting Ross, also good metal, though whether she found as pleasant a disposition in her second husband as in her first is a question.

Style and content make this a novel suitable for the coolest porch hammock on the hottest afternoon. The plot is commonplace but quick-moving, the style vivacious, the representation of fashions in dress, speech and thought during the years of the recent peak and decline of American fortunes photographic rather than interpretive. No effort is required either to read the book or to let it alone. Its most serious note is a real belief in the generation that was "the younger set" in 1928.

W. K. R.

A Drop in the New Deal Bucket

Impatient Haste vs. Social Progress

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent letter to the Monitor sems to me to give the finished picture of Fascism in America. In brief, this picture is of a government with courts and Constitution entirely subordinate to Congress and with Congress helplessly subservient to the President.

That our present Government is slow in progress is granted. Slow but sound is its merit. And the proof is that for a century our standard of living has led the world.

Impatient haste is not the mental state in which social and political ills are remedied. Problems of social progress are most difficult of all problems. In our modern complex civilization they are much more difficult than in the horse and buggy stage. To make progress with a minimum of injustice requires that the most completely expressed thought by majorities and minorities shall be revised, fitted together, and matured. Above all, it requires charity, tolerance and patience. No government was ever so adapted to produce this method of progress as is the American Government under its constitutional distribution of powers.

Proposed legislation is expressed in general form by political conventions. Later the President gives it revised expression in a message to the Legislature. Legislators sift it more thoroughly. All the way from the convention to its final form in the Legislature it is discussed by the public. A slow, laborious process, yes. But when it is finished two very important results are usually accomplished. First, extremely harmful features have been eliminated. Second, the people have acquired a sufficient understanding to co-operate in its administration and to judge its usefulness in operation. Such progress is real because the people are abreast in the march.

Cortland, N. Y. ULYSSES F. AXTELL

John Ruskin and Cookery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my appreciation of the article on the "Women's Activities Page" of Wednesday, June 13, entitled "When Vegetables Are Delicious," both from a utilitarian and educational point of view, and because the apt quotation from Ruskin at the end of the article reminded me of a story my father tells. The quotation was:

> To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, vegetables, herbs, balms and spices and all that is savory in meats. It means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness, readiness of appliance. It means the economy of your great-grandmother and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting and no wasting; it means English thoroughness, French art and Arabian hospitality.

My father as a young man was living near "Brantwood," Ruskin's home at the English Lakes, and with a few friends had been having a jolly dinner-picnic on Coniston Water. After the picnic the little party was invited to have tea with the great professor and allowed to examine his wonderful collection of Turner water-color drawings and his collection of minerological specimens and data. During tea, Ruskin asked the friends, "Who was the cook for the picnic?" To this my father answered that he had been. This reply elicited from Ruskin the solemn remark, "Cooking is an art and a science, and a very great art!" My father has always been a great admirer of Ruskin, and has never forgotten these words uttered more than sixty years ago.

MARGARET T. HOLDEN JONES, A. R. C. A.
London, Eng.

From a Native of Heidelberg

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a native of dear "Old Heidelberg," beloved the world over by those who at one time or another have been enchanted by its beauty and romantic appeal, I was genuinely thrilled to read in the Monitor that lovely excerpt from Longfellow's romance, "Hyperion" and entitled "The Belfries of Heidelberg Strike Twelve." It brought "home" very near to America.

My joy was enhanced when discovering in another issue a well-known view of my home town showing the old castle and stone bridge, both over 300 years old. However, this time the caption was not accurate. It said, "Where Heidelberg Students Enjoy the Rhine." The river that flows by Heidelberg is the Neckar, at whose confluence with the Rhine is situated the well-known city of Mannheim.

L. W. S.
Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

A Mediator for Abyssinia?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I please, as a supplement to my letter on "Collective Security," published in the Monitor recently, propose that the United States, as a stranger to the present dispute in Abyssinia, should offer mediation in accordance with Article 3 of the 1907 Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes?

I think all Europe would wish such an offer to be accepted, and any award made in accordance with the Hague Convention should be honored.

R. C. HAWKIN
London, Eng.

North . . South . . East . . West

Quarreling With One's Job

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM the little settlement on the Nevada-Arizona border, called Boulder City, there comes what sober-minded persons almost everywhere will regard as an amazing and almost unbelievable story. It is the story of a strike, and the intimation that damage is threatened to Boulder Dam, now all but completed. During the last few years, while millions of men and women have sought employment or have been compelled to accept public aid, several thousand more fortunate men have been regularly and profitably employed on the Boulder project. Now, like the dissatisfied journeymen employed, as we are told in the work of building King Solomon's Temple, they demand additional and unearned benefits. It is the old, old story of human greed and the insatiable demand for unearned and unreasonable advantage.

We need not be concerned, particularly, regarding the merits of the demands by the discontented Boulder workers who have deserted their jobs and are endeavoring to induce others to join them in forcing a suspension of all work on the great dam. Many of them have labored contentedly and more or less profitably for months and perhaps years under conditions which their unemployed fellow unionists would have regarded as almost ideal. Now, it appears, a higher wage scale is demanded by several hundred strikers who complain that they are being unfairly treated, despite the fact that their employer, the Six Companies, is prolonging the work by utilizing a single shift instead of three shifts of eight hours.

* * *

Probably the somewhat unimportant outbreak at Boulder Dam will not seriously disrupt or hinder the processes of recovery and the gradual trend toward stabilization now quite generally apparent both in the United States and abroad. But it is unfortunate that there persists in the councils of labor organizations an apparent determination to refuse to yield, even in a small degree, claimed advantages gained in the matter of wages and shorter working days. Disappointing and alarming resort has been made and countenanced to sabotage and bombing where public and private construction work has been carried on contrary to rules laid down by labor union officials, and where work has been done by nonunion laborers or artisans.

Threats of such reprisals have not aided the general recovery hoped for and encouraged by contributions made, willingly or unwillingly, by taxpayers. The burden upon industry and wealth has been increased unnecessarily and unreasonably by the unwillingness of labor union members to accept employment at wages lower than those prescribed by union scales. No doubt it could be shown that many hundreds of thousands of recipients of relief funds and heads of families which have sent sons to camps and public works barracks could have found steady employment had they dared defy union labor regulations.

And it should not be forgotten that the ability to employ union carpenters, stone and brick masons, plasterers, sheet metal workers and others on other than union-controlled jobs would have provided employment to architects, cement manufacturers, lumber mills and brickmakers, landscape gardeners, hardware manufacturers, and scores of others who are ready and anxious to contribute to home building everywhere. But under present conditions, especially in the larger cities, investors run a serious risk whenever they defy union-labor inhibitions. Half-completed buildings such as stores, offices and theaters have been damaged or destroyed by bombs or left unfinished because some labor union leader has dared to challenge those who have defied him.

* * *

I believe a valuable service would be rendered by both state and national governments if a superficial survey were made to discover to what extent this fifth wheel to our economic wagon is hindering or impeding industrial recovery. This would be especially helpful just now because of the new weapon which has been provided for labor by the enactment of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act.

Many students and observers probably will still insist that it was unnecessary and perhaps unwise to provide additional offensive or defensive weapons to be placed in the hands of organized labor. But such weapons, if used as precautionary expedients, are not dangerous. Those in labor's high command have displayed a fair degree of wisdom and prudence. It is in the rank and file that marchers seem inclined to get out of step.

Mirror of Opinion

The Reformation

THAT tremendous event in Christian history, the Reformation, may fairly be dated from the year 1538—the year of the publication of the English Bible and of the provision that a copy of the Bible should be placed in every parish church. The year 1938 has accordingly been fixed upon as the occasion for a national commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation. . . .

"Not so much a memorial as a movement," is the aim of the promoters; and Protestants are invited to begin already upon a renewed study of the great truths to which the Reformers witnessed. There certainly never was a time when the principles of the Reformation more urgently needed reasserting. Apart from the activity of the anti-Reformation forces within English Christianity—in more churches than one—there is a widespread falling away from the principle of liberty in all departments of thought and life: a principle which derives directly from the High Reformation doctrine of the spiritual liberty of the children of God.

The year 1938 will present a stirring challenge to English Protestants to decide what value they place upon the heritage of the Reformation.—*London* (Eng.) *The Christian World.*

The Wide Horizon

Some Fruits of the Jubilee

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

WHEN the loyal subjects of King George V flocked to London from every corner of the empire, most of them had no other object than to do honor to their sovereign after a reign of a quarter of a century. The solemn service in Saint Paul's as much as the pomp of imperial pageantry and the gaiety of the colorful celebration served to remind all subjects of the common crown that the empire held fast to its traditions. "England is still England, and the British Commonwealth is no less firm in its ties than was the old empire," the celebration said to the world. The very fact though that the nationals of the dominions came not as subjects of Great Britain but of King George as a common king, marked a great change in empire history.

It was inevitable that the gathering of political leaders from every dominion save the Irish Free State should produce a sort of imperial conference. Mr. de Valera's absence was the only jarring note in the whole celebration. But some of the discussions that took place show what problems remain to trouble British statesmen as well as those of the dominions.

In one major respect the gathering in London showed a great advance over any past conferences: there was scarcely a word needed to discuss constitutional problems. The Statute of Westminster of 1931 seems to have placed the dominions in a position of legal autonomy which is thoroughly satisfactory to them as well as to England. The judicial committee of the Privy Council by two decisions handed down after the conference had closed, admitted the right of a dominion to stop appeals of cases to the imperial tribunal if the proper authorities in the dominion wish to do so. Very little is left of legal subordination to Britain at which a dominion might chafe. It is only the crown as a symbol that remains to trouble Mr. de Valera—not any legal tie that makes the Irish Free State subject to British rule. General Hertzog, South African Prime Minister and formerly a bitter enemy of the British connection, now accepts it proudly. For he may well claim to have had a major part in shaping the new form in which dominion equality with the United Kingdom has emerged.

* * *

But one thorny problem of joint policy did come up that may become highly important to the future peace of the world: in case England has to fight, either in Europe or in the East, will the dominions be at war automatically with the enemies of King George? What help can England count on from the dominions?

Speeches and newspaper interviews show that efforts were made to get promises of aid from the dominions. But, with the apparent exception of New Zealand, no dominion was willing to commit itself in advance. Canada is as unwilling as ever to support any large part of the imperial navy. And General Hertzog as the Premier of South Africa made it quite clear that that dominion would be its own judge as to how far support of Britain in future wars would go.

This need not, and probably does not, trouble English statesmen greatly. If they got commitments of support in advance they would have to pay for these pledges by allowing any dominion to veto British commitments in Europe. Since the Locarno Pacts it has been a cardinal principle of British policy to retain freedom of action toward Europe and other parts of the world where swift decisions may be needed. The dominions and India are formally exempted from positive obligations under the main Locarno Pact.

So long, however, as the British defense policy maintains a unified navy and a single quota for the empire, the dominions will be automatically at war when England is. Undoubtedly the Foreign Office feels that, under those circumstances, support from the dominions in any grave peril will be forthcoming as it was in 1914.

* * *

The only bugaboo of a serious nature is the possibility that the Irish Free State, which has already passed a nationality act declaring that its citizens are not British subjects, might declare its neutrality and force the issue. Enemies of England might in such a case strive to use the Irish ports as bases for submarine operations against England. The negotiations at present being carried on between the Free State and England cannot avoid discussion of this point, if the treaty between the two countries is to be revised.

On the economic side some consideration of the working of the Ottawa agreements brought out dissatisfaction on both sides with the status of meat shipments. At present the dominions enjoy quotas in the meat market of the United Kingdom which are important to their producers of beef, sheep, and hogs. From now on they may have to rely instead only on a tariff preference that will not guarantee them against being supplanted by the Argentine or by Denmark and others.

The disagreements in the British family of nations fade into insignificance, though, when they are set in their true perspective. That perspective was never more clearly shown than in the Silver Jubilee of King George V in its essential harmony of loyalty to common ideals, symbolized by a common crown.